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HN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

Nixon Relates New Details on His Trip to China

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—Richard Nixon says that during his historic trip to China in 1972 Mao Tse-tung told him that he was "comparatively happy" when right-wing governments took power in Western countries.

In the third of seven installments from his memoirs, the former president provided a few new details of his China initiative — probably the single most important foreign policy move of his administration — including portions of his hour-long conversation with Chairman Mao.

Until now, official U.S. participants in meetings with Mao, who died in 1976, have kept the content of their discussions confidential. The Nixon installment breaks the secrecy but provides virtually no insights into Mr. Nixon's strategic thinking or the actual contents of his serious discussions with the Chinese.

Mr. Nixon's China initiative was undertaken in secrecy with Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser, early in the administration. The world was stunned when it was announced that Mr. Kissinger had made a clandestine visit to Peking in July, 1971, and that Mao had invited Mr. Nixon to visit him, in effect ending two decades of estrangement between Washington and Peking.



Chairman Mao welcoming President Nixon.

Code Word

Discussing Mr. Kissinger's secret trip to China, Mr. Nixon said, "Before Kissinger left, we agreed on a single code word — Eureka — which he would use if his mission were successful and the presidential trip had been arranged."

"On July 11, Kissinger's aide, Al Haig, phoned that a cable from Kissinger had arrived," Mr. Nixon said.

"What's the message?" I asked.

"Eureka," he replied.

Mr. Nixon said that he had been impressed by Chou En-lai, the late Chinese premier, with whom he and Mr. Kissinger did most of their talking. In 1954, Chou was snubbed publicly when at a Geneva meeting the U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, declined to shake hands with him.

"I knew that Chou had been deeply insulted by Foster Dulles' refusal to shake hands with him at the Geneva conference in 1954," Mr. Nixon wrote. "When I reached the bottom step, therefore, I made a point of extending

my hand as I walked toward him. When our hands met, one era ended and another began."

Chou later took note of this when he told Mr. Nixon, according to the installment, "Today we shook hands, but John Foster Dulles didn't want to do that."

As to his meeting with Mao, Mr. Nixon said that it began, through an interpreter, with bantering about Mr. Kissinger's highly publicized friendships with women. His "dates" had been used as covers for his secret trips to Paris for talks with North Vietnamese officials.

"Mao remarked on Kissinger's cleverness in keeping his first trip to Peking secret," Mr. Nixon said.

"He doesn't look like a secret agent," I said. "He is the only man in captivity who could go to Paris 12 times and Peking once, and no one knew it — except possibly a couple of pretty girls."

"So you often make use of your girls?" Mao asked.

"His girls, not mine," I replied. "It would get me into great trouble if I used girls as a cover."

"Especially during an elec-

tion," Chou remarked as Mao joined in the laughter.

Mao and Rightists

Then, Mr. Nixon related Mao's discussion about rightist governments:

"I like rightists," Mao said, obviously enjoying himself. "People say that you are rightists — that the Republican party is on the right — that Prime Minister Heath is also to the right."

"They also say the Christian Democratic party of West Germany is to the right. I am comparatively happy when these people on the right come into power."

Mao had made the same point about "rightists" in an interview with the late Edgar Snow, in 1970, who quoted Mao as saying that he preferred Mr. Nixon to Social Democrats and revisionists because he would probably be less deceitful than the others. It was also a calculated decision by Mao to counter the Russians.

Border Dispute

In the installment, Mr. Nixon did not address the Chinese problem with the Soviet Union that produced border clashes in 1969. He also did not mention any reported effort by the Soviet Union to enlist U.S. support against the Chinese — something discussed by H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon's top aide, but denied by others, in his recent book.

Mr. Nixon said that he told Mao, "I would like to say that we know you and the prime minister have taken great risks in inviting us here."

"For us also it was a difficult decision. But having read some of your statements, I know that you are one who sees when an opportunity comes and then knows that you must seize the hour and seize the day," he said that Mao had beamed at his paraphrase from one of his poems.

New Bid by Biracial Salisbury Regime

Rhodesia Lifts Ban on Patriotic Front, Urges Truce

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 2 (UPI)—Rhodesia's biracial transitional government called on black nationalist guerrillas today to lay down their arms and announced the lifting of the ban on the two organizations that make up the Patriotic Front.

"We know from our contacts with them that most of those who have been fighting for the principle of majority rule are aware that the battle has been won," the government's ruling four-man executive council said after more than four hours of deliberations.

"We say to them that the time has now come to bring an end to the fighting. It is time for them to join in the peaceful transition to majority rule, which is the basis of our agreement of 3rd March."

"We guarantee their safety if they come in peace. Through our contacts with them detailed arrangements are being made for their reception and to enable them to return to their homes and rejoin their families if they wish to do so."

The statement noted that since the executive council was established in March 21, more than 700 of Rhodesia's 945 black political detainees have been released. It said he cases of those still in detention are being reviewed.

Sign of Intention

"As an indication of our intention that there should be free political activity in the period leading up to the first election, we have decided that the ban on all proscribed political organizations should be lifted forthwith. This includes ZANU and ZAPU," the statement said.

ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, make up the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, which has vowed to fight the "internal" majority rule agreement reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

ZAPU is led by Joshua Nkomo, who is based in Zambia, Rhodesia's northwestern neighbor. It was banned in 1962.

U.S. Accord on Allied Nuclear Limits Seen

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT)—The Carter administration, during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow last month to advance a new strategic arms accord, agreed to a vaguely worded provision that would limit future U.S. cooperation on nuclear weapons with allied governments in Western Europe, officials said yesterday.

It had been reported that Soviet and U.S. negotiators had agreed to restrict any effort by the two sides to circumvent the provisions of the main treaty, which would last until 1985, or the limited protocol, which would run for three years. However, it has been learned that this restriction will also affect potential European-U.S. efforts to collaborate on strategic weapons.

The agreement, which represents a compromise between previous U.S. and Soviet positions, is said by officials to have removed one of the few remaining obstacles to achieving a new arms agreement later this year.

But they acknowledged that the provision poses sensitive questions for the Western alliance as well as for relations with Moscow because it does not clearly spell out whether the United States, under a new accord, would be able to transfer arms, such as the Cruise missile, to allied nations.

The provision, Article 12 of the proposed agreement, says that "to insure the viability" of an arrangement limiting Soviet and U.S. strategic missiles and bombers, both nations will not take actions through third states that would weaken it. It does not specify what types of activity would be ruled out in the accord.

While vague, the provision is still more specific than that originally desired by U.S. negotiators, which would not have mentioned third states in the proposed accord. However, the original Soviet proposal was far more specific. It called for a direct ban on transfer of strategic missiles and "components, technical descriptions and blueprints for these arms."

Officials said that, to break a deadlock on this issue, it was necessary to adopt a "fallback" position that included some limitation on nuclear cooperation with allied countries. Apparently the United States first offered this alternative during Mr. Vance's recent visit to Moscow, but officials said that the Western alliance agreed to this approach more than six months ago.

Because the compromise language agreed to in Moscow does not specifically rule out the transfer of U.S. arms to Europe, allied governments are said to be satisfied with it. Moscow, at the same time, is said to be pleased that Washington has agreed in principle that European-U.S. arms projects could undercut the proposed accord.

"It's a purposely ambiguous statement that nobody wants to question too closely at this point," said an official. "The job now is to push on and resolve the tough questions that are still in dispute."

In his visits to London and Bonn

after the talks in Moscow, Mr. Vance was said to have explained that the new provision would not interfere with existing cooperation between the United States and its NATO allies. In addition, officials said that Britain and West Germany have also been told that the provision would not necessarily rule out the possibility of European-U.S. collaboration on Cruise missiles and other new arms.

The executive council again reiterated that the front leaders may return to Rhodesia to join the "internal" agreement, which the Patriotic Front has called a "sellout."

unquestioned leadership, was banned in 1964.

The Patriotic Front itself and the military wings of ZANU and ZAPU have never been declared banned organizations.

The shelling was the first direct attack on French troops since they joined the UN interim force here. French soldiers at checkpoints had opened fire on groups of guerrillas last night and on Sunday, killing three and wounding one.

Today's attack was claimed by a previously unknown Lebanese leftist group calling itself "the Resistance Front for the Liberation of South Lebanon." Earlier it charged that the French forces in the UN group had ambushed guerrilla patrols and had "become an enemy."

The UN force in Lebanon has proclaimed its intention to stop guerrillas from returning to areas under UN control as Israeli forces evacuate the territory they occupied in March.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied that its men were involved in any of the earlier clashes, and Palestinian sources identified the Lebanese "resistance front" as a small group supported by extremist Palestinian guerrilla factions.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat last month arrested a radical guerrilla group suspected of planning to break the PLO moratorium on guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

Despite Warm White House Ceremonies

Carter, Begin Seen No Closer on Issues

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—U.S. officials are saying that the warm remarks exchanged yesterday by President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin were more the result of ceremony than of progress in the peacekeeping process.

The White House officials, who asked not to be identified, said that

Fatal Ambush Reported

French UN Soldiers Shelled in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 2—Several French soldiers were wounded today, when Lebanese leftists shelled the military headquarters of French UN troops following clashes between French units and pro-Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon. It was the heaviest setback for the French contingent.

At least three French soldiers were killed today in an ambush and seven injured in the shelling. The New York Times reported, quoting authoritative sources, a French armored car with three occupants reportedly was blown up less than one mile from the headquarters by an anti-tank gun. The Times reported.

[Reuters reported that Col. Jean-Germain Salvan, the commander of the French troops in Lebanon, was missing in action after heavy fighting around Tyre. There was no confirmation of the report, which Reuters attributed to reliable sources.]

Meanwhile, Palestinian guerrillas were reported exchanging fire with Senegal's UN force in the south. Fighting between Palestinians and the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force was reported in the port town of Sidon. A wave of sectarian kidnapping swept through Beirut. And in Zgharta, the hometown of former President Suleiman Frangieh, a car bomb exploded and injured 14 persons.

In the most serious incident, the French barracks and headquarters in the southern port of Tyre came under a 30-minute mortar barrage. Two French military helicopters were dispatched from Beirut to evacuate casualties, according to the French military attaché.

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non that was intended to accelerate Israeli withdrawal. A PLO liaison officer was reportedly wounded by the mortar fire on the barracks, where he was consulting with French officers.

Both the PLO and the leftist Lebanese National Movement have vowed not to interfere with its operation.

Yamani Warns Oil Policy Is Linked to Sale of F-15s

By Peter Osnos and David B. Ottaway

RIYADH, May 2 (WP)—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, warned yesterday that a refusal by Washington to sell F-15 jet fighters to his country would have an adverse effect on Saudi Arabia's present oil production policy and support for the U.S. dollar.

In an interview, the soft-spoken Saudi oil minister said, "We place great importance and significance on this transaction. We feel we badly need it. It's for our security. It is to defend Saudi Arabia."

"If we don't get it, then we will have a feeling you are not concerned with our security and you don't appreciate our friendship," he said.

The Saudis have been expressing

their concern privately to Americans but this is thought to be the first time a high official has publicly warned of the possible consequences of the failure of the F-15 deal.

While asserting that Saudi oil production and dollar policies are based first on economic considerations, Sheikh Yamani said that U.S. failure to supply the aircraft would certainly diminish "the amount of [Saudi] enthusiasm to help the West and cooperate with the United States."

Comments by Sheikh Yamani

and other senior Saudi officials leave no doubt that, as he put it, the plane sale is regarded here as a "test" of "the first importance" for the "special relationship" between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

Special Relationship

Sheikh Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's continuing willingness to support the dollar at enormous cost to his own country depended in some measure on this special relationship. If it were upset, he said, so too would be the Saudi attitude toward the continued backing of the U.S. currency.

"We prefer right now to stay with the dollar. We don't want to further deteriorate the value of this currency. But this doesn't mean we are not going to change our position," he said.

By Anthony Lewis

Arafat Says Guarantees By U.S., Russia Essential

By Anthony Lewis

BEIRUT, May 2 (NYT)—Yasser Arafat said yesterday that "the only possible solution" to the Middle East problem was for the United States and the Soviet Union to provide guarantees for Israel and a Palestinian state.

The head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in an interview

resumption of direct talks between Egypt and Israel, said an official close to the discussions.

Nonetheless, the atmosphere yesterday was decidedly different from the chilly, formal air at the close of Mr. Begin's last visit to Washington in March.

Later in the day when Mr. Begin arrived in Los Angeles to continue his U.S. tour, he agreed: "There was difficulty in March, but now there is a great improvement."

Arms Delay Sought

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, meanwhile, is asking for more time to consider the administration's \$4.8-billion Middle East arms sales.

The committee met briefly yesterday to consider President Carter's offer to sell 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s to Israel, 50 F-5s to Egypt and 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia.

Concerned about the deal's possible effect on Israel's security, the panel appealed to the administration to temporarily withdraw the offer to allow more time for consideration.

Under law, once Congress is notified, both houses have 30 days in which to approve the sale by a resolution passed by both houses.

The notification was sent to Congress Friday.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., has introduced a resolution of disapproval which must be acted on by the Senate committee within 10 days.

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said that the panel was urging the administration to withdraw the offer (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

tions. These assurances were repeated in a meeting last weekend in Paris between French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud and PLO official Abu Lutf, according to diplomatic sources.

However, the PLO and the Lebanese leftists have maintained that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Fukuda Vows To Cut Surplus

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda has promised to reduce the large trade imbalance that currently favors Japan.

Japan has promised to cut its overall trade surplus from the current level of about \$14 billion to about \$6 billion this year.

Mr. Vance said that he and Mr. Fukuda also had lengthy discussions on the security of the Korean peninsula, trade problems and issues concerning China. Mr. Vance said that all those issues would be discussed more specifically when Mr. Fukuda talks to President Carter tomorrow.

Egypt Charges Agent of Iraq

CAIRO, May 2 (AP)—Egyptian authorities have charged an Iraqi intelligence agent with the attempted murder of a Syrian intelligence agent in Cairo, the newspaper Al-Ahram has reported.

The Iraqi agent, Saleh Muhsin al-Issawi, entered Egypt with a forged Kuwaiti passport, planning to drug his victim and then kill him by strangulation or with a sharp instrument, the paper said Sunday.

The intended victim, Hashem Mohammed Awad, had aborted several Iraqi-attempted assassinations in Syria, the report said, adding that this was the motive for the attempt to kill him.

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT)—A Japanese explorer has become the first person to reach the North Pole alone by dogsled after having struggled across 600 miles of frozen Arctic Ocean and survived attacks by a polar bear.

The explorer, Naomi Uemura, 37, reached his destination on Sunday, it was announced yesterday in Washington by the National Geographic Society, one of the sponsors of the expedition. The trek, which started at Cape Columbia on Ellesmere Island in Canada's Northwest Territories, took 54 days.

Through much of Sunday the lone explorer took repeated sextant sightings until he was sure that he had reached the top of the world. Then he pitched camp and radioed the news of his accomplishment.

Early yesterday morning, an aircraft from Resolute, in the Canadian Arctic, landed at Mr. Uemura's camp and its more precise navigation instruments confirmed that the

explorer had indeed reached the North Pole, a National Geographic spokesman said.

Aided by Technology

Others have made it to the North Pole, but never alone. Comdr. Robert Peary is generally credited with the discovery of the North Pole, which he reached, with Matthew Henson and four Eskimos, on April 6, 1909. Some historians support a prior claim by Dr. Frederick Cook, a Brooklyn physician, who maintained that he and a party of Eskimos reached the pole on April 21, 1908.

Although he made the solo trek by dog sled, Mr. Uemura had the benefit of technologies unavailable to Peary or Cook — a radio, satellite tracking, and airdrops of dog food.

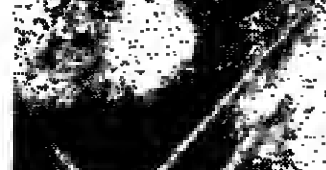
Three days after he began his journey on March 6, a polar bear tore into the tent where Mr. Uemura was sleeping, destroyed it and

ate most of the supply of dog food. When the bear returned the next morning, Mr. Uemura was awakened by the dogs' barking. He shot and killed the bear at 75 yards. The dogs then feasted on the carcass, and a new tent and more dog food were airdropped to Uemura.

Tracked by Satellite

Throughout his polar trek, Mr. Uemura's progress — or, on some stormy days, lack of it — was tracked by the Nimbus-6 meteorological satellite, which passes over the pole every 108 minutes. Signals from a radio transmitter mounted on the sled were received by the satellite and relayed to the Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt, Md., where Mr. Uemura's position could be pinpointed several times a day.

Mr. Uemura had planned to return by crossing the Arctic Ocean to Greenland and then proceed



Naomi Uemura

Warns Domestic Critics

Major Cabinet Shift Announced by Sadat

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, May 2 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat today announced an immediate shakeup in the Egyptian Cabinet to make it more dynamic and warned domestic critics that they risked an eventual confrontation if they continued to attack the government's performance at home.

His speech at a labor rally in an industrial suburb of Cairo seemed aimed in part at preventing a backlash from setting in following the failure of his peace initiative to bring any tangible benefits to Egyptians. The absence of tougher measures suggested that Mr. Sadat still felt in control of the situation.

The President charged leftist and rightist opponents in parliament and the press with fomenting social unrest by playing up the country's

economic difficulties. He called on the People's Assembly to draft its statutes to control slander and other abusive remarks directed by some members against government officials recently.

Sadat Promise

If a confrontation becomes necessary, Mr. Sadat told an audience of an estimated 20,000 workers in Shoubra Al Khayma, he would enlist their support and not that of the armed forces, which has been the ultimate weapon in Egyptian politics. He promised that he would not dissolve the parliament without the required national plebiscite and that he would not backslide on other democratic reforms that he had introduced during more than seven years in office.

Mr. Sadat also praised the Carter administration for doing "its very best" to help bring peace to the Middle East and reported recent assurances from Washington that its "straightforward and principled policy" had not changed.

Mr. Sadat also reiterated an earlier offer to mend relations with Syria, Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Southern Yemen if they halted their "hysterical" attacks on Egypt. He severed ties with the five Arab states in December after they met to form a front opposing his overtures toward Israel. Other harsh comments today about his Arab critics indicated that Mr. Sadat did not expect an easy reconciliation.

His peace initiative, Mr. Sadat said, had brought world opinion over to the Arab cause and isolated Israel. He repeated that Egypt still had "an open mind and an open heart" and attributed its lack of progress to the fact that "Israel does not yet have the courage to make the decisions they have to make."

Domestic Concerns

But domestic concerns dominated his speech. Mr. Sadat conceded that "we have achieved much more abroad than we have at home."

His admission coincided with a growing unease over economic difficulties in Egypt. In the last few months, food prices, particularly of some vegetables and fruits, have risen sharply despite the government's efforts to hold them down. Other inflation is running high, and Mr. Sadat's open-door policy to attract foreign investment has been more effective at encouraging costly consumer imports than capital investment.

There have been some savage allegations in parliament and the leftist press of malfeasance by some prominent officials and complaints about the government's failure in general to respond to the problem.

It was unclear how much impact the shakeup announced today would have on the swollen bureaucracy. The building looked like an ordinary Beirut apartment house, and children's voices indicated that families lived on other floors. But sandbags were piled up at the building entrance, and PLO soldiers armed with rifles guarded the entrance and the stairs.

Mr. Arafat's manner was relaxed, and he laughed a number of times. He disclosed that he had videotaped, from Israeli television, President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

The central question of a Palestinian state coexisting with Israel came up when he was asked about the fear — in Israel and among its friends — that such a state would be a mortal threat to Israel's survival.

Mr. Arafat said that such a fear had been shown to be groundless by, among other things, "our participation in the activities of the United Nations and our approval of the UN resolutions."

Last year the Carter administration tried to get the PLO to abandon language in its covenant indicating that Israel should be replaced by a secular state, and to endorse Security Council Resolution 242. The latter calls on Israel to withdraw from occupied territory but also speaks of assuring "secure and recognized borders."

The PLO in the end refused to make those statements. Privately, its officials have said that recognizing Israel is a vital card for them — to be played only when and if Israel is willing to deal with the PLO as representative of Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat noted that Resolution 242 does not mention Palestinians except in a reference to "refugees." He suggested that it had to be taken with other UN resolutions recognizing Palestinian rights.

On the question of Israeli fears, Mr. Arafat continued his answer with a series of questions.

"Would you believe," he asked, "that Israel, which scares all the Arab states around it, is afraid of the Palestinian resistance movement? This state, armed to the teeth, including nuclear weapons?"

Assume that a Palestinian state has been founded. Would you believe that a state which is going to start from zero for the establishment of its institutions, its economy, culture, social problems — would such a state be able to form any serious threat against Israel?"

Then he was asked about guerrilla action and rocket attacks. Would they be directed against Israel from a new Palestinian state? Again, he answered with questions.

"Assuming that the fear exists," he said, "why are the Israelis refusing to withdraw from the Sinai despite the fact that President Sadat has gone to Israel and offered a peace treaty, and there are no commandos in the Sinai?"

"And which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

Gen. Abu Walid, Mr. Arafat's military chief of staff, entered the room during the interview. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which he attended as a Jordanian officer. At this point he intervened.

"We have to differentiate between a state and a revolution," the general said.

"Now we are a revolution. But once we become a state, we'll be taking a different form and different restrictions and a different outlook. From the president of that state to a small citizen, everyone will be very keen and careful and worried about the safety of his establishment and the institutions that form the state."

"In addition to that fact, a guerrilla war could never emerge from a small young state just coming into existence."

Asked whether he agreed with the general's comments, Mr. Arafat said that he did.

The Soviet-U.S. declaration of last October was strongly criticized by U.S. supporters of Israel, who said the Carter administration had



Crowds wait outside the Christian Democratic party headquarters in Rome for news of Mr. Moro.

Arafat Calls for U.S.-Soviet Guarantees

(Continued from Page 1)

pointedly to the latter proposal. He was speaking in Arabic, with the PLO representative to Lebanon, Shafik Hout, acting as translator.

Mr. Hout spoke of "the establishment of a Palestinian state on any piece of territory liberated from our homeland." Mr. Arafat, correcting him, said in English, "liberated or from which the Israelis have withdrawn." He evidently wanted to make clear the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Arafat was asked whether he would state directly that a Palestinian state could live in peace with Israel. He leaned forward at his desk and said with emphasis:

"Taking into consideration the aggressiveness Israel has shown against Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, as a matter of fact this question must be posed by us, because it is us, the Palestinians, who need the guarantees for peace."

"That is why I have referred to the American-Soviet declaration, because I feel the necessity of these two powers' guarantee to have such a new situation left in peace."

Only Possible Solution

Did that mean, he was asked, that he envisaged "a situation in which Israel and a Palestinian state could live under the mutual guarantee of the Soviet Union and the United States?" He replied:

"I think this is the only possible solution. And this is why I said that the Soviet-American declaration could be considered a fundamental basis for a realistic settlement in the Middle East."

The interview, lasting a little more than an hour, took place in what seemed to be Mr. Arafat's office. There were six telephones behind his desk, and from time to time he took a call.

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The PLO in the end refused to make those statements. Privately, its officials have said that recognizing Israel is a vital card for them — to be played only when and if Israel is willing to deal with the PLO as representative of Palestinians.

Mr. Arafat noted that Resolution 242 does not mention Palestinians except in a reference to "refugees." He suggested that it had to be taken with other UN resolutions recognizing Palestinian rights.

On the question of Israeli fears, Mr. Arafat continued his answer with a series of questions.

"Would you believe," he asked, "that Israel, which scares all the Arab states around it, is afraid of the Palestinian resistance movement? This state, armed to the teeth, including nuclear weapons?"

Assume that a Palestinian state has been founded. Would you believe that a state which is going to start from zero for the establishment of its institutions, its economy, culture, social problems — would such a state be able to form any serious threat against Israel?"

Then he was asked about guerrilla action and rocket attacks. Would they be directed against Israel from a new Palestinian state? Again, he answered with questions.

"Assuming that the fear exists," he said, "why are the Israelis refusing to withdraw from the Sinai despite the fact that President Sadat has gone to Israel and offered a peace treaty, and there are no commandos in the Sinai?"

"And which do you think will endanger peace more — having the Palestinians as they are, deprived of their national rights, their human rights, scattered here and there, having ill treatment everywhere, or having the Palestinians settled as normal civilians with their national pride restored and with a flag of their own?"

Gen. Abu Walid, Mr. Arafat's military chief of staff, entered the room during the interview. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., which he attended as a Jordanian officer. At this point he intervened.

"We have to differentiate between a state and a revolution," the general said.

"Now we are a revolution. But once we become a state, we'll be taking a different form and different restrictions and a different outlook. From the president of that state to a small citizen, everyone will be very keen and careful and worried about the safety of his establishment and the institutions that form the state."

"In addition to that fact, a guerrilla war could never emerge from a small young state just coming into existence."

Asked whether he agreed with the general's comments, Mr. Arafat said that he did.

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Cluster Disputed in Series of Cases

Common Cause Sought for N.J. Cancer

By Boyce Rensberger
RUTHERFORD, N.J., May 2 (UPI)—Michael Arecco, a technician with New Jersey's Division of Environmental Cancer, turned the knob on a drinking fountain in the Pierpont School, the largest elementary school in this pleasant, middle-class town, 8 miles west of Manhattan. He let the water run a while before carefully filling four sterilized bottles.

As spotlights flared, three television cameras and a dozen reporters and photographers crowded around Mr. Arecco as if he were performing an exotic ritual. It may have been from this fountain that some of the unusually large number of leukemia victims at the school came.

Although no case of leukemia has ever been traced to a water-

borne cause, the water sampling was part of a wide-ranging examination of circumstances surrounding the cluster of cancer cases in Rutherford that has alarmed the town and baffled public health experts.

Cancer clusters, particularly of leukemia or Hodgkin's disease, have been reported for decades, and scores of them have been studied in the United States and abroad without turning up evidence of a common cause. There is, in fact, a lively debate in medical literature as to whether clusters represent anything more than coincidence.

But, as an environmental-health expert noted recently, "New Jersey is cancer crazy — everybody heard the stuff about this being the No. 1 cancer state and they want something done about it," New Jersey,

in fact, no longer has the highest U.S. cancer death rate; it now ranks third after the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Taking water samples is one of the things being done about it. Among the other things being done are analyses of soil samples from the school yard, monitoring of radiation in the school and testing of air quality. The state's Division of Environmental Cancer is also checking out 42 industrial sources of possible carcinogens within a three-mile radius of Pierpont School.

Public Disclosure

Luke Sarsfield, superintendent of Rutherford schools, on March 31 made the first public disclosure of the leukemia situation. He, in turn, had learned of it from the mother of a boy who had died of leukemia.

Because New Jersey, unlike many other states, keeps no official records of cancer cases (a cancer registry is now being organized), the Rutherford cluster was discovered by accident.

Two boys who attended Pierpont were separately referred to a leukemia specialist in New York. In that doctor's office the boys' mothers discovered that they were not only from the same town, but lived only a few hours apart and that both their sons attended Pierpont. Both boys died, 9-year-old James Cleffi in September, 1976, and 12-year-old Wesley Van Winkle in January, 1977.

"People in town knew I had lost a son to leukemia," Vivian Cleffi recalled. "From time to time they would tell me of other cases."

Over a period of months, Mrs. Cleffi assembled a list of leukemia cases and five of Hodgkin's disease, which is a cancer of the lymph system. The two types of cancer are not known to be related.

Two weeks after Mr. Sarsfield's press conference, a town meeting was called in Rutherford High School. About 700 persons showed up and heard Dr. Donald Altman, the state epidemiologist, announce that 32 cases of leukemia, Hodgkin's disease and other less common blood cancers had been found.

Valid Evidence

While the total of 32 cases has been widely reported, statistically valid evidence for cancer clusters rests on only 6 of the 13 leukemia cases and 10 Hodgkin's disease cases. The 13 leukemia cases included both children and adults, and this rate — 13 cases identified in the last five years — is almost exactly the number that would be expected in a town of Rutherford's size. According to the national average, Rutherford, with about 20,000 inhabitants, would be expected to have 13.5 cases of leukemia.

However, 6 of the 13 victims were between the ages of 5 and 19. For this age group, Rutherford's leukemia rate is about six times that of the national average for the same age group.

"Could that happen as a statistical fluke?" Dr. Altman asked. "Of course, it could. But it is so extremely unlikely that we have to consider the possibility of a common cause."

Ten of the 32 cases involve Hodgkin's disease. Although statistically less improbable than the leukemia cluster, assuming no common cause, the Hodgkin's disease cases are considerably more than the 3.8 statistically expected for a town of 20,000. Most of the Rutherford victims of this cancer are adults living far from Pierpont.

Because New Jersey has lacked a cancer registry, there was little knowledge of where and how cancers might be clustered. In recent days, however, preliminary analysis of leukemia rates elsewhere in the state has suggested that there are several other towns that have higher incidences of leukemia than does Rutherford.



A-plant protester raises hand in salute after arrest.

280 Nuclear Energy Opponents Arrested in S. Carolina Protest

BARNWELL, S.C., May 2 (UPI)—Authorities yesterday arrested 280 nuclear energy opponents who refused to get off the site of an unfinished atomic reprocessing plant here.

The protest marked the May Day anniversary of a similar demonstration at nearby Seabrook, where 1,400 persons were arrested a year ago.

"No nukes, y'all," a demonstrator shouted as he was escorted amid cheering and clapping to a truck where protesters were fingerprinted and photographed before going for a bond hearing.

The arrests ended a three-day protest against the Allied-General Nuclear Services plant. Demonstrators, who described themselves as a "human petition," were attempting to force company officials to close the plant or convert it to a non-nuclear facility.

A security guard told the protesters to leave. When they refused, officers of the state Law Enforcement Division and the Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources launched a carefully organized arrest plan.

Will Assess Rights

Mondale in Philippines To Begin 5-Nation Tour

MANILA, May 2 (UPI)—Vice President Mondale arrived here today aboard Air Force Two on the first stop on his five-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific.

After talking for two days with President Ferdinand Marcos on the Carter administration's human rights program and the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines, Mr. Mondale will visit Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Mondale is the first high U.S. official to visit the Pacific Basin since the end of the Vietnam war. He is expected to stress that the U.S. commitment to its allies will not be weakened by plans to reduce combat forces in South Korea.

A few hours before Mr. Mondale's arrival, Mr. Marcos told a crowd celebrating Philippine Air Force Day that the Manila government would not rely on others for its national security.

Winds Damage Alabama Area

SELMA, Ala., May 2 (UPI)—A tornado struck without warning in the early morning hours yesterday, destroying homes and businesses and severely damaging the First Baptist Church, which the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. used during the civil rights movement of the mid-1960s.

No injuries were reported, although the twister cut a 14-block path through the eastern part of the city. Selma gained national attention when sheriff's deputies clubbed and gassed civil rights marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge during a march in 1965.

The town of Carville, Ala., also was struck early yesterday by a tornado, with no injuries reported. A few hours later, a tornado cut a 50-yard swath through Columbus, Ga., on the Alabama border, damaging 400 homes and injuring seven persons, none seriously.

Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

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Brussels
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Barge Owner Fee at Issue

Senate to Debate Funding Waterways

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—The Senate, which spent more than two months debating a Latin American waterway — the Panama Canal — now has scheduled two days for discussion of another controversial waterway: Locks and Dam 26.

The facility at Alton, Ill., 18 miles up the Mississippi River from St. Louis, handles more commercial traffic than the Panama Canal, and accordingly is at the center of a three-year congressional debate over making industry pay for the expensive navigational aids built by the federal government.

The shipping industry has pushed for replacing the deteriorating facility at taxpayer expense. But some members of Congress, including Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., have been insisting that barge owners pay a fuel tax for the right to use waterways built and maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Effects on Nature

Environmentalists are concerned about the effects on nature of new construction, and the railroad industry does not want to see improved navigation for barges in the Midwest where they compete for business.

With the bill scheduled for debate starting today and ending by Thursday afternoon, a measure backed by President Carter is expected to pass the Senate and go to a conference committee of both houses, with a veto threat hanging over the bill unless the final product is to the administration's liking.

The House recently passed a bill providing for a 4-cent-a-gallon fuel tax starting Oct. 1, 1979, on barges using the most heavily traveled inland waterways. The tax would rise to 6 cents in 1981.

A new version of the Senate bill

backed by Sen. Domenici and Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., would raise the new tax to 12 cents a gallon in 1984 and require commercial users to make up — in a method to be determined by the Transportation Department — 10 per cent of the cost of any new construction on the inland waterways system.

The Senate earlier approved, with administration backing, a requirement that the industry pay the whole cost of operating and maintaining the system and half the capital improvements.

"It's in everybody's interest to compromise," Sen. Stevenson said, because the barge industry will get the long-awaited new locks, the railroads — which have joined environmentalists in fighting it in court — will be in a better competitive position and the conservationists get much of what they are asking in a ban on new construction along the upper Mississippi River.

Locks and Dam 26 is important because it sits astride the shipping route connecting the Ohio River, the lower Mississippi and the Gulf Coast with the upper Mississippi and the Illinois River systems.

New York Plans Convention Site

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—Mayor Edward Koch and Gov. Hugh Carey have disclosed plans for a \$257-million convention center in the Penn Central yards at West 34th Street.

Mayor Koch called it the "largest economic development project in New York City's history." At a news conference Friday, he said that a West 44th Street site had been rejected in favor of the Penn Central yards because the city's Planning Department believed the 750,000-square-foot center could be built faster there for less money.

A convention center has been a goal of every New York Mayor since John Lindsay announced plans for a similar-sized facility almost exactly eight years ago. A smaller, 560,000-square-foot center later was designed for the Hudson River site at 44th Street, but Mayor Abraham Beame was forced to scrap that plan during the city's fiscal crisis.

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Scientologists Report Probes Of Government

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI)—The Church of Scientology distributed a news release yesterday announcing that it has been investigating the government for years in an attempt to find "government illegals and cover-ups" and make them public.

Others "call it spying... we call it reform action," church spokesman Arthur Maren said in the news release. "This is a legitimate and traditional function of the church."

Mr. Maren's remarks were distributed after reports by The Washington Post that the church had embarked on an extensive campaign to identify, attack and discredit enemies.

This campaign, according to a federal affidavit, includes alleged illegal break-ins, bugging and infiltration of government agencies in an attempt to obtain confidential information.

The Scientologists have denied all this and have criticized The Post stories.

A Practical Guide to U.S. Taxation of Overseas Americans
Recommended by Business Week. Covers both new rules and old rules. Only full-length guide (371 pages) to tax problems facing Americans abroad. By Harvard-trained lawyer T. E. Johnson.
\$28.50 (tax deductible). Add \$2 for air mail outside Europe. By check to Refrain Ltd., 9 Basinghall St., London EC2, England.

Low Birthrate: A Sensitive Issue

W. Germans May Be Dying Out

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 2 (NYT)—The television documentary was called "Are the Germans Dying Out?" The answer, after 40 minutes of graphs, statistics and convoluted discourse, was yes.

"Great news, most enjoyable program I've seen in years," said Ulrich M., a federal employee who watched it last week with his wife and some friends. "Ulrich!" his wife said, "That's an awful thing to say. You're a frightful cynic."

Ulrich insisted he was not. The trend that has brought West Germany the lowest birthrate of any major country in the world would result, he said, in less competition on the job market, more choices for the individual and a decrease in the tensions that come from a lot of people living in a relatively small place.

But that is a minority view. Since the Central Bank said in its annual report this month that the declining population is now a major factor in slowing economic expansion and would continue to hold back growth in the future, the birthrate has become a sensitive issue.

Higher Taxes

Fewer West Germans, most commentators stressed, mean higher taxes to support the pensions of the aging and greater chances for conflict with foreign residents whose number, now about 3 million, grows as West Germany's total population of 60 million starts to decline.

A declining birthrate is a problem elsewhere in Europe, and the nine countries of the European Economic Community have expressed concern about a general downward trend. West Germany's birthrate is the lowest in the community. Although there is a slight variance in statistics, depending on whether they come from the Health Ministry in Bonn or EEC headquarters, the most frequently used reference is that 9.8 babies are born here each year for every 1,000 inhabitants. This compares with 14.7 in the United States, 18.2 in the Soviet Union and 13.6 in France.

The statistics show that only 500,000 families in West Germany have four or more children and that the birthrate has dropped by half in the last 10 years. To maintain the country's population, every 100 West German couples must have 220 children, an increase of almost 50 per cent.

Extinction in 2500

The German Demographic Society has projected that, if the current reproduction rate of 0.65 remains

unchanged, the West German population will be reduced to 40 million in 50 years and to 20 million in 100 years. Extinction, at least on the society's slide rule, lies near the year 2500.

"We are now at the point where as a people we must decide whether we want to die a comfortable death or do something to survive," said Prof. Theodor Schmidt-Kaler of Bochum University.

The question of what to do is particularly sensitive because of the associations that population control has with raising armies and the Nazi era. In France, former prime minister Michel Debre can appeal to French nationalism and refer to the nation's military credibility in calling for government subsidies to bigger families. But in West Germany there is discomfort about such exhortations. In the Nazi era, mothers producing four children received membership in the *Deutsche Mutterbund* and a cross of honor embossed with a swastika.

Moreover, there is no clear explanation for the decline. The cause is usually linked with the availability of birth-control devices, the increase in the number of working women, and inadequate housing. But Prof. Hans Jurgens of Kiel University, who is head of the Institute of Population Research, said that no sure pattern is evident; communities with similar social profiles had entirely contradictory statistics.

The television investigation found that some believe the cause is an enormous selfishness born of the country's material wealth. Too many people, a worker said, rejected having a child because it would get in the way of buying a new car or sofa, or taking longer, more exotic vacations.

Strange Looks

A father of four children interviewed on the program reported that he got strange looks when he took them all into a supermarket. He said that he believes "a society that doesn't like kids doesn't like itself."

The conservative opposition, which is calling for more assistance to mothers and families, found a positive approach in East Germany.

The East Germans, concerned by their declining population, give mothers a half year off at full pay after the birth of a child, and make it possible for working mothers to extend leaves of absence up to a year, while keeping their jobs and getting monthly stipends. In the year after the changes went into effect, according to East Germany, the birthrate rose 24 per cent.

The Social Democratic-led coalition has played down the problem and resisted attempts to increase the amount of family money.

This week, Antje Huber, the minister for family affairs, insisted that the projections showing West Germans to be dying out were not scientifically reasonable and that, if there was a decline in the birthrate, "the economic strength of a country and its social services are only marginally dependent on the size of its people."

In any case, Mr. Huber said, West Germany "is far from being a country that's receptive to children," and that since "there is no direct way to decree more affection for them, the population problem was not so much the government's as society's."

Ship Hijacked, 37 Said Captive In Philippines

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, May 2 (AP)—Thirty-seven persons are being held hostage on a southern Philippine island by armed men who hijacked a cargo ship, the Philippine Coast Guard said today.

Unidentified men in military fatigues boarded the 920-ton Don Carlos on Sunday from three small boats and ordered the captain to sail toward Basilan Island, 15 kilometers away, a Coast Guard official said.

Basilan is a stronghold of the Moro National Liberation Front, which has been fighting for Muslim autonomy in the south for more than five years.

The ship, which was sailing to another port in the Philippines, had 11 passengers and 28 officers and crew members on board when it was hijacked, officials said. Authorities would not say whether they were taking steps to free the hostages.

8 Policemen Injured

In Clashes in Paris

PARIS, May 2 (UPI)—Eight policemen were injured, eight protesters were arrested and 83 store windows were broken in clashes between demonstrators and police at the end of yesterday's May Day parade in Paris, police said today.

The clashes broke out when about 200 rioters tried to overtake the lead of the parade.



THE HAPPY WARRIOR—Ugandan President Idi Amin jogs for photographers with spear and shield during the local May Day celebrations in Kitgum, northern Uganda.

In Modernization Program

China Upgrades Experts, Intellectuals

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT)—The Dairen Locomotive Factory in Manchuria recently reported that it had resolved a nagging problem—the enforced separation of 115 of its married engineers and technicians from their spouses who had been assigned elsewhere in China.

By persuading the other establishments to transfer the spouses in the interest of conjugal unity, the locomotive plant has settled family crises and increased its production, a Peking newspaper said.

Such a separation of married couples has been a complaint for years among Chinese, particularly those with advanced skills. But until recently, with engineers and other intellectuals in disrepute and with the country traumatized by political squabbles, little had been done about this inequity.

The Dairen factory's effort is one of a number of striking changes now under way to improve the treatment of people with advanced skills. The changes are designed to help carry out a national modernization program. They are also part of a process of overcoming what are now said to be the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, when education and science were set back by an emphasis on manual labor and revolutionary zeal.

'To Liberate Minds'

"We are now trying to liberate our minds," a professor at Peking University recently told a visiting West European scholar.

Many of the changes reverse policies laid down by Mao Tse-tung, such as self-reliance, his stress on equality and his distrust of intellectuals.

The new policies include an offer to Japanese companies to take charge of modernizing China's railroads and steel industry, a study of Yugoslavia's motivation, and a new traveling exhibition of 15,000 Western scientific books that will allow many places their first chance since 1949 to acquire modern textbooks.

There is evidence that China also is considering compiling a civil and criminal code, which it has not had since 1949, to insure fairer treatment of individuals. Party authorities also have been issuing measures to guarantee better working conditions and higher status for scientists, technicians and educators.

Strongest Rationale

The strongest rationale for these changes was provided by Teng Hsiao-ping, the senior deputy premier, in a speech at a national science conference in Peking last month.

In a series of sweeping assertions that would have been considered heresy before Mao's death in 1976, Mr. Teng said that science and technology were "part of the productive forces," in other words not simply esoteric studies, and scientists were part of the proletariat.

"In a socialist society," he said, "those who labor, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people."

The basic point, he added, is that scientists are contributing to the state just as workers do. Scientists can meet Mao's test of being both Communist, or politically correct, and expert, by working hard at their jobs. They must therefore be freed from political obligations, he said.

Some Hesitancy

Despite these remarks, some Chinese are still hesitant. And there are other areas, like the resettlement of urban high-school graduates in the countryside, where the new leaders are making only small modifications.

tions or none at all. The professor at Peking University, for example, said that intellectuals were moving with caution because they feared a backlash from Maoist civil servants.

Among the most far-reaching of the new measures are the contracts reported close to being signed with Japanese companies for the modernization of Chinese industry and transportation. Among the Japanese concerns is Kawasaki Steel, which will overhaul the iron and steel industry, the Mitsubishi group, which will take responsibility for the chemical industry, and the Japanese National Railways, for the rail system.

Although there have been West-

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—The number of blacks in the Army has increased by more than 50 per cent since the draft ended in 1972 but racial problems seem to be under control, according to the Army's latest assessment.

The prospect is for the Army to become progressively blacker because the percentage of blacks signing up and opting to re-enlist is increasing, figures in the 63-page report indicate.

Army leaders have expressed no concern that the proportion of blacks in the Army is running ahead of that in the general population, although Army Secretary Clifford Alexander Jr. worries that their higher re-enlistment rates may indicate a pervasively or actual discrimination on the civilian job market.

In a letter accompanying the report, Mr. Alexander and Gen. Bernard Rogers, Army chief of staff, said that "significant progress" had been made in providing equal opportunity during the last two years but that "much remains to be accomplished."

Concerns Listed

In the report, the Army listed the "major areas of concern" on the racial front as: "The disproportionate number" of dishonorable and bad conduct discharges given to blacks; "high crime trends" among blacks; "racial imbalances" within job specialties and a shortage of black of-

ficers in National Guard and reserve units.

The report said that, in general, black and white officers who were surveyed "do not perceive race problems to be a major unit personnel problem."

In surveying the enlisted ranks, the Army said that some soldiers believed race relations within their units had gotten worse during 1976 and 1977 but that "the majority of all soldiers felt that the racial situation had remained about the same."

Pentagon figures show that in 1972, the last year for draft calls, 15.6 per cent of the Army was black. As of Sept. 30, 1977, that had climbed to 23.9 per cent, or a

53-per-cent increase. The percentage of black officers rose from 3.9 per cent to 6.1 per cent between 1972 and 1977 while the proportion of black enlistments rose from 17.5 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

The report attributed this upsurge partly to the "dramatic increase" in the proportion of blacks graduating from high school and thus qualifying for Army service. Another suggested explanation was the higher unemployment rate among blacks: 37.5 per cent in 1977 compared to 13.5 per cent for whites.

Not only is the percentage of black enlistments increasing, but the percentage of those who sign up for a second tour also is substantially higher.

Obituaries

Khachaturian, 74; Music Glorified Soviet System

MOSCOW, May 2 (AP)—Aram Khachaturian, 74, the composer who anchored his music to the vibrant folk rhythms of his native Caucasus, died yesterday, Tass reported.

Tass said that Mr. Khachaturian died after a grave and lasting illness and that the Communist party leadership expressed deep sorrow.

Mr. Khachaturian's music glori-

fying the Communist system and its leaders gained wide popularity with the Soviet public and was showered with awards by the state. Mr. Khachaturian was awarded four Stalin prizes and two Orders of Lenin.

Several of his works also are popular in the West. His best-known tune is "Sabre Dance" from the music for the ballet Gayane.

Mr. Khachaturian never reached the critical heights of his contemporaries. Dmitri Shostakovich and Sergei Prokofiev, but still was one of the best known Soviet composers.

He traveled widely in the West, conducting concerts in Italy, Britain, Sweden and Latin America. Mr. Khachaturian was born in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, on June 6, 1903. His high position in the Soviet musical world included serving as secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union. In addition to his Gayane ballet, he also wrote the music for the ballets Masquerade and Spartacus. He composed symphonies and concertos and wrote film scores and dozens of traditional songs.

Like Shostakovich and Prokofiev, Mr. Khachaturian was criticized for formalism in the Stalin era. But the attack on him was never as fierce as it was against the other two.

He began his musical career at the age of 20 when he entered the Moscow Musical Institute as a piano and violin player. Four years later he began studying composition at the Moscow Conservatory where he graduated with honors and remained as a post-graduate student until 1937.

In that year, he was elected deputy chairman of the Moscow Department of the Union of Composers and from 1939 to 1948 was deputy chairman of the Organization Committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers. In 1951 he became a professor of composition at the Moscow Conservatory.

Many Northern

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 2 (AP)—Many Northern, 72, who successfully battled bureaucrats to prevent the amputation of her frostbitten and gangrenous feet, died last night. Her physician, Benton Adkins, said that she probably was killed by a blood clot in her lungs.

In January, a welfare worker found Miss Northern in her home with frostbitten feet. After burning her toes in a fireplace, Miss Northern allowed police to take her to the hospital, where surgeons said that she would die unless her feet were amputated. But she would not discuss it.

From a Chancery Court here to the U.S. Supreme Court, her attorney challenged the law and lost at every turn. Huge doses of antibiotics, however, kept Miss Northern alive. By the time the Supreme Court ruled, the case was medically moot. Most of the flesh on Miss Northern's feet was falling away.

Peng Shao-hui

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—Peng Shao-hui, 72, deputy chief of staff of China's armed forces and a member of the Communist party Central Committee, died last Tuesday in Peking, the Hsinhua news agency reported yesterday.

Philip Neame

FAVERSHAM, England, May 2 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Sir Philip Neame, 89, hero in the two world wars and a noted big-game hunter, died Friday at his home in Selling, his family said. Gen. Neame won the Victoria Cross in 1914 and commanded the British, Australian and Indian troops that met the first German offensive of World War II.



Aram Khachaturian

After Government Crackdown

Many Chinese Said to Leave Vietnam

By John Fraser

PEKING, May 2—Many persons of Chinese origin living in Vietnam have been returning to China, according to a government official here. The announcement followed reports of a Vietnamese crackdown on the Chinese business community in the former capital of South Vietnam.

During a May Day social event at the Great Hall of People Sunday, the head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, Liao Chen-chin, made the following statement which was reported by the Chinese news agency:

"Recently, large numbers of Chinese residing in Vietnam suddenly began to return to China. We are concerned about this and are closely following developments. We have made appropriate arrangements for those overseas Chinese who for various reasons have to recent days hastily returned to China."

No further explanation of this unusual statement has been given by the government. In Hong Kong yesterday, however, the Communist newspaper Wen Wei Po reported that overseas Chinese from Vietnam who have recently returned to China in considerable numbers have been provided with clothing and special cash vouchers by the government. The report added that these persons were being sent either to their native homes or to jobs in state farms and factories in provinces bordering on Vietnam.

Series of Raids

The most likely reason for this exodus is the recent series of raids on the Chinese business community in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

There are more than 1 million persons of Chinese origin in the south of Vietnam, all of them forced by the former Saigon regime to take Vietnamese citizenship, but who traditionally have maintained close links with China despite differences in political and economic philosophies.

The Chinese government has made a number of strong statements on its obligations to all overseas Chinese, particularly those under duress. The statement by Mr.

Liao indicates that these pledges are being backed up. The situation is complicated by the conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia over border problems. The Vietnamese feel that Cambodia has had strong

hacking from China and the attack on the business community apparently has been accompanied by a certain amount of nationalist anti-Chinese sentiment.

(The Globe and Mail, Toronto)

Marshal's Peking Remark Causes Row in Commons

LONDON, May 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan told an angry Parliament today that Britain's defense chief was speaking for himself, not the government, when he told Chinese generals in Peking that the two countries share an enemy "whose capital is Moscow."

Mr. Callaghan termed the remark by Air Force Marshal Sir Neil Cameron, chief of the defense staff, "unscripted and impromptu."

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda demanded an official explanation. Some Labor MPs demanded Marshal Cameron's resignation.

Mr. Callaghan emphasized that only the British government makes foreign policy. He said Marshal Cameron's remarks do not imply "any altering, changing or modifying in any way of the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union or China."

Marshal Cameron was quoted during a visit to a division near Peking as telling the Chinese, "We both have an enemy at our door whose capital is Moscow." The So-

viet Union immediately demanded an explanation.

In Moscow, Pravda said: "Being moved as he said by the warm welcome during the military exercises in the area of Peking—or perhaps for some other reason unknown to us—the marshal obviously lost control of himself."

Marshal Cameron's statement touched off a storm in Parliament, with some left-wing Labor members demanding his resignation. One, Frank Aulau, said: "He should be forced to resign for having increased the danger of nuclear war."

Ian Mikardo said the remarks "amounted almost to a declaration of war on the Soviet Union."

Callaghan Reply

Replying to the angry bombardment, Mr. Callaghan said, "I understand Sir Neil Cameron, in answer to a spontaneous question by a local commander of a unit he was visiting, made an unscripted and impromptu reply."

"But in case there should be any misunderstanding, the formulation of British foreign policy is a matter for the British government."

Asked by a Conservative, Raymond Gower, to support Marshal Cameron, Mr. Callaghan angrily shot back: "He said he was speaking on military matters—not political matters. On military matters he would have the support of the government. But on political matters it is for him to support the policies of the government."

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher asked: "Why doesn't the Prime Minister stand up for what Sir Neil Cameron said this week? Why doesn't he do more of this criticizing of the pro-Soviet group on his side of the House?"

Mr. Callaghan replied, "I am not sure what the right honorable lady intends, but I do not want to see our relations with the Soviet Union impaired—and that is my view."

House Unit Bars Funds to Buy W. German Gun

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP)—The House Armed Services Committee has voted to cut from the Pentagon's budget the money to buy a West German gun for the Army's new tank.

The action is a major blow to President Carter's effort to improve relations with NATO partners by demonstrating that the United States is sincere about wanting to buy weapons from them and not merely sell to them.

The Pentagon had decided to spend millions of dollars on the West German 120-mm smooth-bore gun for many of the XM-61 tanks. The decision followed years of debate over the relative merits of the West German gun, the U.S. 105-mm and the British 120-mm rifle-bore gun.

Upon learning yesterday that the House committee late last week had eliminated the \$8.1 million for the gun, Defense Secretary Harold Brown began a telephone lobbying effort in hopes of reversing the action.

The committee was scheduled to meet today to take final action on that and other changes in the fiscal 1979 defense authorization bill for aircraft, missiles, tanks and other weaponry.

Police in India Kill 3 Students

NEW DELHI, May 2 (UPI)—Police opened fire on student demonstrators yesterday at Agra, killing three persons and injuring at least 34 others, officials reported.

The Press Trust of India, a news agency, reported that police fired three times into groups of students who burned a post office, stoned government buildings and tried to destroy railroad tracks. The students demanded the release of students arrested earlier for defying a ban on street marches.

Army troops were called in to guard key government installations and railroads in Agra after the demonstrations.

FAO Warns on Locusts

ROME, May 2 (UPI)—Swarms of locusts from the war-torn Ogaden province of Ethiopia could descend on large parts of two continents unless urgent action is taken, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said here today.

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Movies in Paris

The Spanish Exile: An Untold Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 2 (HTT)—In Joseph Losey's "Les Routes du Sud" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, the Paramount Opera, the Bouli Mich and the Max Linder) there is atmosphere, manner, mood and a groping for power, but there is no drama.

By drama is meant not the customary movie agitation, but the genuine drama that slowly enthralls with its implacable development or that springs abruptly from characters vitally and revealingly considered. The screenplay by Jorge Semprun, apparently autobiographical in part, seeks to vaio to ignite extinguished fires. There is ghostly unreality to almost all that happens.

The Spanish emigre story has been told on the screen before—by Zinnemann and by Resnais—though its potentials have yet to be realized. Here it is again.

Jean Larrea, a revolutionary writer, has quit his homeland after Franco's civil war victory and, in 1975, is found to be installed in a country mansion near Cherbourg, having made a fortune as a French film author.

He has just completed a script about a German soldier, a Communist at heart, who deserted to the Russians on the eve of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union. His intention was to warn the Red Army, but he was suspected of being an agent and was executed on Stalin's order. His fate haunts the Spaniard in exile, who is visited by visions of charging Cossacks. Actually, the soldier's saga would serve as a more promising movie premise than the main story that Semprun has delivered.

Larrea's wife frequently takes the road south to cross the border and abet underground political agents in Spain. She is killed in an auto accident on a mission and their unruly son, a restless teen-ager (Laurent Malet) blames his father for her death, and the generation gap comes to the fore with the father dallying with his son's girlfriend, a saucy baggage given to thieving. He also discovers that his late wife has betrayed him with a revolutionary comrade. The ending brings the news of Franco's death.

This meandering narrative is a jigsaw puzzle of periods. The belated inclusion of a sex element sniffs of box-office doctoring and proves an unhappy insertion. Aside from its boudoir balderdash, it wanders in the fog-bound, remote realm of its aging protagonist's recollections.

Yves Montand registers the troubled conscience of the fabled political firebrand with worried glances and grimaces suggestive of a severe headache, but the camera is the superior interpreter in creating the abiding sense of nostalgic brooding. For this, Losey's searching, subtle direction must be credited.

Yves Montand stars with Miou Miou in Joseph Losey's "Les Routes du Sud."



He has been unable to inoculate the defective script with dramatic urgency, but he has pieced together its puzzle as far as that is theatrically possible, lent style to the proceedings, static as they often are, and has discreetly soft-pedaled the clichés of the Montand-Miou Miou love scenes.

Pasquale Squitieri's "L'Affaire Mori" (at the UGC Odeon and the Ermitage in Italian) tells of how a bold government official attacked the Mafia menace in Sicily in 1929. Dodging bullets and impervious to the curses of the native witches and daily threats, he fulfilled his dangerous mission, rounding up and jailing the local bandit chiefs and shooting others in the violent frays that arose. But there is ironic salt to his triumph.

Having captured or put to death the active Mafia members, he extended his investigation to uncover the roots of the organization. These, he found, were in church and state and his probe of them was quickly halted by his superiors. He was lauded by Mussolini for his valor and his success and then kicked upstairs to oblivion with pompous ceremony, being appointed a yes-man senator. He survived forgotten until 1942, dying peacefully in bed.

Squitieri has reconstructed a lively account of Mori's daring campaign in bringing oppressors to justice at gunpoint. No Western movie

talented actor, recently seen at the Theatre de la Ville in a Gorki play and before that as the Adam of Arthur Miller's "Creation of the World." He has been renamed Gerard Tybalt—after the heavy of Shakespeare—by the Warner Brothers publicity department for "photochemical reasons abroad."

"Le Dernier Amant Romantique" (at the Marignan Pathe, the Cluny Palace and the Gaumont Richelieu) is the latest film of Just Jaeckin, who made the popular "Emmanuelle." Like its prosperous forerunner, it is a splurge of glossy photography and slick sex. An American magazine editor, who resembles an Atlantean City bathing beauty, launches a contest to find the most romantic young man in France. A lion tamer is urged by his circus colleagues to enter the race and reluctantly does so, though he refuses to strip off his shorts when the competitors are so commanded on the stage of the Paradis Latin. He makes off with the attractive editor, a sort of second prize, and, taking her to his fairgrounds caravan, proceeds to enact the big scene from "The Taming of the Shrew."

Jaeckin's invention fails after this high point, but as the film is obliged to meet the regulation timetable, the lovers are separated by misunderstandings and then happily reunited according to the patent musical-comedy formula. The Canadian Dayle Haddon as the aggressive editor is a pretty picture and her partner is Gerard Ismael, a Zanettovich, whose score was chosen from among 116 from 28 countries entered to the competition, also won the 1972 competition with a concerto for flute and orchestra. The foundation's literary prize was awarded to the French writer Pierre Gascar (Pierre Fournier) for the body of his work.

Verdi's early opera "The Two Foscari" ("I Due Foscari") will enter the repertoire of the English National Opera May 4 at the London Coliseum in a production staged by John Blankley and designed by Stefano Lazaridis. Sir Charles Groves will conduct and the principal roles will be sung by Lois McDonnell, Tom Swift and Neil Howlett. The work will be sung in English.

The 1978 musical prize of the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco has been awarded to the Italian composer Daniele Zanettovich for his "Monumentum a Luigi Dallapiccola," for baritone and orchestra.

Art in Paris

A Fresh Look at Jasper Johns' Game With Banality

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 2 (HTT)—Jasper Johns attained a degree of notoriety in the mind of the public because he made his mark at the outset by painting U.S. flags.

The significance of his flags and targets has been abundantly commented upon over the last 20 years, often in an excessively formalistic way characteristic of a certain school of American criticism, and there is no real need to rehearse all this.

The retrospective at Beaubourg (Centre Georges Pompidou, to June 4) assembles flags, targets, maps of America, gray alphabets, numerals and a variety of other works together with objects that reflect an ironic or humorous intent, and it offers an opportunity to look at all this with a fresh eye.

Johns shares with the pop movement (which he precedes) an interest in the problems raised by banality. Banality, needless to say, is nothing to celebrate. It is the garbage of the spirit and Johns is obviously not celebrating it, but his choice of subjects reflects a preference for the most banal material—beer cans, paint brushes, coffee cans, etc.

Such a choice can be viewed in a variety of ways. It has been suggested that the very emptiness of the subject matter allows the viewer to concentrate on the actual use of paint. This is true to a degree. But any image is charged by the viewer with expectations which go broadly beyond mere aesthetics. The oedipalists, including Johns, appear to be aware of this and to be indulging in a paradoxical game with these expectations.

The point is that when we look at



"Painted Bronze 1960"

an image, we intuitively expect it to be a superior diagram of reality. (It is interesting to note that imago was the Latin word adopted by medieval philosophers to render what Plato called the idea, the perfect, motionless model which all things visible only reflected.) The image in art is generally distinguished from ornament by its density, intensity and seriousness of purpose, and this is something which can be felt to underlie Johns' sometimes expressionistic harshness.

pression that what is painted on his canvases is there to conceal something else which, by rights, should be there—or else to conceal its absence because it has failed to appear. This becomes even more painfully apparent in the hatchings of his more recent paintings and justifies his use of this type of work to illustrate Beckett's "Foinades izzles."

As such, Johns' work becomes an active campaign against the commonplace conducted along a Zen-dadaist line. The dada side of his work is apparent in a number of details, but most of all in some of the sculptures. One of these, entitled "The Critic Smiles," is geographically described as a toothbrush, which suggests that the critic does not look very closely at what is shown him. In fact, it is a toothbrush, but one whose bristles have been replaced by a set of gold molars.

Viewed as a whole, Johns' work has seduction and authority from the outset, and at the same time it conveys the curious message: "This isn't what we are talking about." But then what are we talking about?

As one leaves the Beaubourg museum on the plaza side, one faces a building concealed from top to bottom by green canvas tarpaulins. The upper length of it has a small window cut into it, the lower part is sloped with white paint. It is supported by a wooden structure designed to protect passersby from falling objects. This is the sort of thing Johns helps one to see, but it is also something of a metaphor in its mystery and its derivative panache for the work one has just been seeing: pure spectacle, an object as object. But we are so constituted

that all things that we see refer beyond themselves—no moment in itself is an ultimate fullness, though it can be a pause. What is the content behind the appearance? What is the promise within? What is the tendency? The canvas, with its insolent presence, conceals the answer both in the museum and on the street.

Necklace Nets \$647,000

GENEVA, May 2 (AP)—An emerald necklace, given as present by Napoleon to his sister Pauline Borghese, has fetched 1.25 million Swiss francs (\$647,000) at a sale held here by Christie's.

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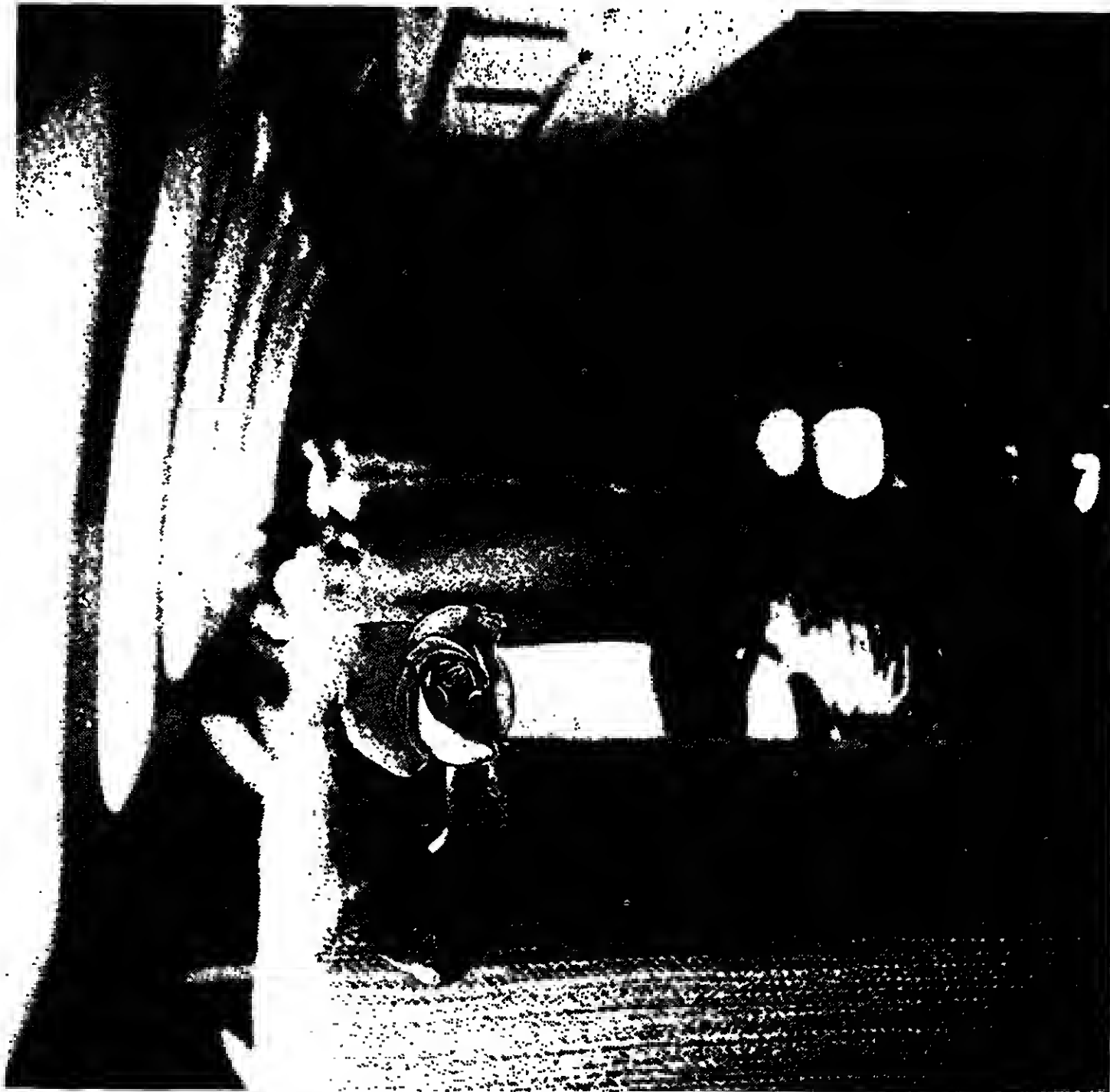
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On the Arts Agenda

The 8th Festival of Experimental Music in Bourges, France, which runs from May 24 to June 4, has scheduled more than 30 world premieres among the 124 works by 108 composers on its program. Special attention is being paid to British and Hungarian composers and performers, to whom five and four concerts, respectively, are being devoted. Among the ensembles participating are the Hungarian Percussion Quartet, the Optico Band, the Ensemble 2e 2m, and Musique et Scene d'Aujourd'hui.

The Festival de l'île de France will take place in three stages this year, beginning from May 20 to July 9 with concerts in chateaux and parks in the Paris area and at different sites in the city—the chateau events will consist of five half-

hour concerts at different points from 4:30 to 9:30 p.m. From Sept. 15 to Oct. 30 there will be a series of concerts involving the organs of several churches in the Ile de France region, and from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7 there will be a series of concerts at the Chateau de Fontainebleau. Participating ensembles include the Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy under Jean-Claude Malgoire, the Solistes de Paris, the Corni di Praga, the Orchestre de Chambre Bernard Thomas and the Orchestre de l'Ile de France.

The 1978 musical prize of the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco has been awarded to the Italian composer Daniele Zanettovich for his "Monumentum a Luigi Dallapiccola," for baritone and orchestra.



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Rhodesia: A Test for Bishop

Whether the three black members of Rhodesia's transitional Executive Council actually agreed to the firing of Justice Minister Byron Hove is still a matter of dispute. But the fact that he was fired only underlines the extent to which the "internal agreement" of last March between the three and Prime Minister Ian Smith leaves whites in power. And it makes even less credible the new government's bid for international recognition as the legitimate voice of Rhodesia's 97 per cent black majority.

Hove seems to have asked for nothing more than what some in the U.S. call "affirmative action" — his term was "positive discrimination" — in favor of blacks for entrance and advancement in Rhodesia's white-dominated police and civil service. And he balanced his public appeals with reminders of the need for "patience and tolerance" toward the white establishment, which could not be expected overnight to depart from generations-old discriminatory practices. But he noted that unless there was concrete evidence of real reforms the internal agreement would never attract the black support necessary to erode the following enjoyed by the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Hove has now been forced to the conclusion that the internal settlement is a sham. As he put it: "What Smith envisages is a situation in which the civil service, the police, the judiciary, the army, and all the state apparatus remains in the hands of white people. In other words, he believes in the

substance of power remaining in white hands, with the shadow of authority passing to blacks. That is his majority rule."

If Hove is to be proved wrong, it is Bishop Abel Muzorewa who must do it. Of the three blacks who signed the agreement, he is the most popular. He now says that he never consented to Hove's dismissal. His United African National Council will meet on Sunday to decide whether it will continue to participate in the transitional regime. Unless he uses his political weight to see that Hove is brought back into the government and that there is a start toward the reforms for which he called, he risks confirming the Patriotic Front's charges that he and his colleagues have sold out.

Some of the bishop's followers argue that he cannot afford to take a tough stand until after the elections, scheduled for December, which will give blacks a majority in Parliament for the first time. A confrontation now, they fear, would jeopardize the whole agreement since, before elections can be held, it must be approved by the present Parliament and by a referendum among whites. But under the agreement whites will retain the essential levers of power even after the election. If they balk now at the modest reforms called for by Hove, are they likely to be more obliging merely because Smith's successor as prime minister is black?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Johnny Harris, Soviet Hero

The other day, a Soviet journalist was refused permission to interview an inmate of a maximum-security prison in Alabama. The warden was concerned that the Russians would make propaganda out of it. Doubtless so. Still, we think he should have said yes to the visitor.

Not many people in the U.S. have heard of the prisoner, Johnny Harris, but in the Soviet Union he seems to have become a household word. At any rate, that's what the Soviet press would have the world believe.

Here, for example, from Tass, is the opinion of Aleksei Aramov, a collective farmer in the northern Caucasus: "The courageous fighter against racism was sentenced to death in the country where crocodile tears are shed over the violation of human rights in other countries."

Johnny Harris, a black man in his early 30s, faces the electric chair for the murder of a prison guard. He has been behind bars for most of his adult life. At the age of 16, he was put there for burglary and had scarcely finished serving his time when, in 1970, he was convicted of robbery and rape and sentenced to five consecutive life terms. In 1974, he was convicted of killing a guard during a prison disturbance, and sentenced to be executed.

Supporters of Harris are appealing his convictions on the ground that he is a victim of all-white Alabama justice, and the Russians have picked up on this theme. It was no coincidence that Pravda began featuring the Harris case a few days after the conclusion of the Belgrade conference, where the United

States had accused the Soviet Union of violating its pledges on human rights.

Nevertheless, despite the warden's well grounded surmise that Iona Andronov, a writer for the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta, intended to join the orchestrated campaign, permission to visit the prisoner should have been granted.

What, after all, did the warden fear would happen if Andronov were allowed to talk with Harris? Yes, an account would undoubtedly have appeared of a black man's oppression at the hands of U.S. racists, but that is bound to appear in any event; now, in all likelihood, it will contain the additional charge that the U.S. authorities have barred the press for fear of the truth.

A visit by a Soviet journalist to a U.S. prisoner, on the other hand, would make a Soviet refusal to allow a U.S. journalist to visit a Soviet prisoner awkward. Could Moscow then object to a similar interview, say, with Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Jewish dissident who is charged with treason?

We like the idea of the world's prisons being open to observers from any country. When U.S. justice is working as it is meant to work, foreigners are obviously welcome; when the system is not working properly, they should be even more welcome for the pressure they can bring on this country's institutions to shape up.

A simple principle, applicable to all nations. Surely our colleagues from Pravda, Tass and Literaturnaya Gazeta would agree.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Nuclear Gamble on India

President Carter has taken a calculated risk in approving another shipment of nuclear fuel to India after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission refused to issue an export license. India is the only nation that has exploded a nuclear device built with materials diverted from a civilian program, and it has adamantly refused to allow international inspection of all its nuclear facilities.

But Carter had little choice. He promised the fuel on his visit to India in January. And he clings to the hope that the Indians can be brought to accept international safeguards against the misuse of nuclear materials. It is a gamble worth taking.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission raised troubling questions in rejecting the export license. Two commissioners argued that provisions of the nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and India are uniquely affected by a new nuclear export law.

The law forbids fuel shipments, after 24 months, to countries that do not place all nuclear activity under international safeguards, unless the President and Congress make an exception. India has consistently refused to accept such safeguards until the major powers reduce their nuclear stockpiles. Thus it appears likely that the United States will fairly soon have to stop shipping nuclear fuel to India.

What might happen then is uncertain. Under a 1963 agreement, the United States supplied two power reactors to India at Tarapur and has continued to supply fuel for them. The Indians contend that if the United States should cut off the fuel, the agreement would

be abrogated and India would be free to reprocess the spent fuel from previous shipments and separate out plutonium, which could be used to make explosives.

As Prime Minister Desai said in March: "If they say 'no'... then all ways are open to us... we are not bound." The regulatory commission thus had no firm assurance, as required by the new law, that the new shipment would not be misused.

Carter has nonetheless chosen to authorize the shipment himself — as permitted under the new law, subject to veto by Congress — in the hope of obtaining eventual agreement on safeguards with the Indians. He believes he does have a commitment that the Indians will not use the material to make explosives.

The risk of adding another 7.5 tons of fuel to the larger quantities already sent to India does not seem unreasonable. If the shipments were stopped now, however, all hope of agreement might be lost.

So the President's gamble is defensible. But at some point he will have to stand firm. The United States has been remarkably patient with India. The fuel shipments continued even after India exploded a nuclear device made from materials supplied by Canada and the United States — in the hope, thus far vain, that India would become a responsible nuclear citizen.

A confrontation seems inevitable within two years. The coming months must be devoted to obtaining formal assurances that India will not misuse the fuel we have already supplied and will open all its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 3, 1903

PARIS—All London seemed to be mixed with all Paris yesterday. It was a triumph of beauty and fashion. King Edward VII must leave this city under the impression of the most attractive and dazzling display of feminine charm. In the delightful surroundings of Longchamps such a gathering has not been witnessed for many years.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1928

CHICAGO—The entrance of the first Negro into Congress since 1901 seemed certain today when Oscar DePriest, a Negro and former Chicago alderman, was nominated to succeed the late Rep. Martin B. Madden. Mr. DePriest was chosen to succeed Mr. Madden by committee of the Illinois First District, a Republican ward. His election is regarded as a certainty.



Lebanon: Winners and Losers

By Anthony Lewis

ABASIYE. Lebanon—A dusty road in a broad green valley; on either side an ripening in the fields, olive and orange groves, wild fennel, poppies, hollyhocks. But do not wander off the road to pick fruit or flowers. There are mines in the rich soil of southern Lebanon.

UN troops from Senegal and France and Nepal wait for bours under a burning sun, while Israeli trucks go up a dirt track to a command post to pick up equipment. Israeli soldiers try to keep the press behind a coil of barbed wire.

The Israeli officer in command is a brigadier, Hiram Efraim, with a presence that stands out in the crowd. He wears a flat felt hat—a U.S. marine drill instructor's hat, it turns out, that he picked up while at the Marine Corps Staff College in Quantico, Va. His words are tough.

He did not use to believe all that about the decline of the Roman Empire, Efraim said. But now he saw the West going soft, its corruption "fueled by Arab oil." In the press and elsewhere there was a bias against Israel.

Israel's View

In southern Lebanon, the brigadier said, Israel did what it had to do—and did it carefully, picking only military targets. In the operation there were only 150 Lebanese killed, and 350 Palestinian "terrorists." Did you succeed, he was asked, in the hope of destroying the Palestinians as a military force?

"We feel we succeeded in making it impossible for them to operate here," he said.

A little after 2 in the afternoon the last Israeli armored personnel carrier drove off. A dozen Senegalese marched smartly forward and took up positions. And it became possible, for the first time in more than a month, to drive on along the road and up the hill to the village of Abasiye.

It was a pretty village, or it must have been once. Now much of it was leveled by bombs. A handsome

small boy named Ibrahim, perhaps 5 years old, showed two visitors around. He pointed to a mass of rubble: the mosque. According to several of the villagers, 23 people who had sought refuge in the mosque were killed in the bombing.

Lebanese Toll

How many were killed in Abasiye altogether? The village elders and others gave different figures, ranging from 100 to 250. All were Lebanese, they said. The Palestinians had been there, but they had all left two days before the Israeli invasion in March and the bombing. Everyone insisted that there were no guns, no military targets of any kind in Abasiye.

What the villagers said was the more believable because they did not harshly criticize the Israelis. The occupying forces had behaved well, most people seemed to think. And several, while saying they were glad to see the occupation end, said firmly that they did not want the Palestinians back because that would mean more fighting.

That view was expressed in a heart-rending way by a family that lost a son in the bombing. Ali Shamlat and his wife, Ain-al-Hayat, (Arabic for "the eye of life"), each 50 years old, talked with two visitors in the white-washed main room of their simple house. A daughter, Leila, 14, sat listening. Three other sons have gone to the U.S., to Detroit.

Mrs. Shamlat was wounded when her son Kamal, 17, was killed. She was taken to Israel for hospital treatment. She was satisfied with that, and there seemed to be no bitterness toward the Israelis as she spoke painfully, sadly, about the bombing. It was the Palestinians she criticized.

"The reason for the Israeli attack was that the Palestinians had been in our village," she said. "Before the invasion they were not so bad. But we were always nervous — we thought the Israelis would get them."

Letters

European 'Plum'

In "Europe, Through Fresh Eyes" (IHT, April 26), Mr. Edmund Stilleman correctly opposes present-day Europe's economic importance to the late Christopher Dawson's view of Europe in the post-war days as reduced to insignificance.

But Mr. Stilleman's comments end there. He neglects to point out that Europe is again vulnerable. Parochial political considerations are constantly undermining the formal, institutional advances in creating a European political entity commensurate with the economic entity.

Moreover, we Europeans see the American nuclear shield, the guarantee of our independence since World War II, as being corroded by American political forces characterized by isolationism and appeasement. Leaving aside the vast and perhaps insoluble problem of how Europe can provide its own strategic nuclear defense, there is not sufficient political will to provide a satisfactory level of conventional military power. Indeed, there is not even the political will to take on the polemical and psychological task of facing up to the ever increasing politico-military threat from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stilleman has pointed out what a rich plum Europe has become. Unfortunately, it is a fruit ripening for the plucking.

DIETRICH ZU WITZWEILER, Paris.

'Incredibly Naive'

Either the Carter Administration or James Reston's interpretation of

it (IHT, April 20) is incredibly naive.

Is a person who lives in Europe really to believe that the United States thinks Moscow even considers terrorism to be a problem for Russia and the Eastern block?

MONICA I. EMMER, Vienna.

Neutron 'Dreams'

Unfortunately for civilization's prospects, the neutron bomb is viewed by a lot of grown-up little boys as the answer to their long frustration over not being able to use the Nuke on real people in the great game of war.

Since this is termed a "limited, tactical" weapon, they have felt that it might be possible—at least—to "deploy" such weaponry under the semantic cover of "conventional warfare." Thus, they have seen a way to open the door leading to their true hopes and dreams.

President Carter is to be commended for resisting their tearful, pent-up shriekings over the past months, especially inside his own country, and for taking the first major nuclear-backdown step since 1945. (We can only hope, with Carter, that the Russians will respond in kind.)

By not allowing this particular toy to be marketed now, he thereby forces these would-be youths to carry on with the heavy burdens of adulthood in our time—which will be good for our survival chances. (Stiff upper lip, guys.)

LEO DAUGHERTY, Oxford, England.

What is there to say after seeing the village of Abasiye? That the innocent are often the real victims of war? That there is no such thing as confining destruction to military targets? That even the most impressive commanding officer of an army in a strange land may not know what he has done? Those are commonplace.

It is the pointlessness of it all that strikes one at the end of this day. The Palestinians are still there—a few miles farther away, if anything strengthened in their resolve to be a nation. We pass the Senegalese on the way out, and a few hundred yards down the road soldiers of the leftist Lebanese forces that cooperate with the Palestinians man their guns.

Is the U.S. Impatience With S. Africa Justified?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—South Africa seems to be the object of most of the official obloquy coming out of Washington, and all of it that comes out of the United Nations, except for the ration served for Israel. How should a reasoning man approach the problem? Here are some considerations:

1. In the matter of economic embargoes, we have seen that the matter is not simple. Although most U.S. black leaders had before urged an economic boycott, it was not so long ago that, having traveled there, Mr. Roy Wilkins, then the venerable head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, opined that an economic boycott would not help the anti-apartheid cause. Moreover, Alan Paton, the most eloquent opponent of apartheid in the English-speaking world, has on several occasions stressed that the liberation of the blacks in South Africa is likely to happen as they acquire economic parity, and that this will come only as prosperity and full employment come to all of South Africa. This cause is not advanced by the boycott.

2. The general agitation over apartheid—which agitation is objectively morally justified without any question—requires us to ask a few unsettling questions about both black and white South Africans. The first of these is: Assuming that every South African with a white skin was black, a member of a hypothetical tribe—let us call it the Azanian tribe—and assuming further that that Azanian tribe imposed on other South African tribes the identical restrictions now imposed by the whites, would there be any commotion in Washington, or in the temples of academe?

3. That question is answered merely by asking it: No. No more than there is over the domination of individual tribes in other African states which has led, for instance, in Nigeria and in Ruanda and Burundi, to genocidal activities, genocide being worse than apartheid, though the distinction is not widely noticed.

4. What reason is there to assume that if there were absolute equality, the black majority would protect the rights of the white minority? To assume that this would follow is to assume that South African blacks are a breed superior to Southern whites who did not adequately protect the rights of the black minority in the United States over a period of nearly one hundred years after the Civil War.

5. The enfranchisement of the U.S. blacks was effected during the 1860s. At the time, the U.S. blacks were, by African standards, won-

Anthony Sampson From London

... a colonel in the British intelligence service has suddenly become the most famous colonel in the British Army.

LONDON—The British have always been more deeply secretive on intelligence than the U.S. Outside Washington there are now large signposts pointing to the Central Intelligence Agency, but Whitehall still prefers to pretend that the secret services and their leaders—let alone their buildings—do not exist.

The British attitude is justified by the adage of the Victorian historian Thomas Carlyle: "He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide." There may be much to be said for that, whether in public or private life. But the trouble is that if the secret begins to leak out it becomes, like any forbidden fruit, far more exciting than if it had not been so thoroughly hidden. This may help to explain how a colonel in the British intelligence service has suddenly become the most famous colonel in the British Army.

The story of "Colonel B" really began two years ago, when an entertainment magazine called Time Out, which likes to take up radical causes, published an article about electronic intelligence in Britain. The article was compiled mainly from published sources, including U.S. magazine articles. But it touched on the sensitive subject of electronic installations and the links with the U.S. National Security Agency, and the British government was alarmed.

One of the authors, the U.S. journalist Mark Rosenblatt, was subsequently deported. The other, Duncan Campbell, a young scientific journalist, was a marked man. A few months later he and another journalist had a meeting with a former corporal in intelligence who had got in touch with them after the article appeared. After the meeting they were arrested and charged under the Official Secrets Act. All three are due to come to trial this September.

In the preliminary hearings last year a colonel involved in British intelligence gave evidence anonymously against Campbell and the others. He was called simply Colonel B, and his real name was not disclosed by the national newspapers, which are bound by D notices—an unofficial censorship. But

three radical newspapers, including the Journalist—insisted on giving the colonel's real name, Colonel Johnstone—and they were charged with contempt of court.

Left-wing journalists were not incensed by the suppression. Even though the colonel's name was of little real interest, it now had the frisson of any banned word. And at the annual seaside meeting of the Journalists Union several resolutions were put forward naming the colonel. The public prosecutor then sent police officers to the conference to forbid the mention of the name—but a journalist had already written the name in the sand on the beach, and delegates shouted the name at the conference, and promised support for the three newspapers.

Target

Colonel B was now providing the kind of teasing publicity which any film producer might dream of to launch a new star. He was an irresistible target for the left wing. In Parliament four Labour members now decided to mention the dread name of Colonel Johnstone, taking advantage of their parliamentary privilege. The speaker could have ruled that they were in contempt of court, but failed to do so. And the publicity was much increased by the coincidence that parliamentary debates had just begun to be broadcast on radio, so that no one could now expunge the fearful word.

The national newspapers were now in an absurd situation. The director of public prosecutions still advised them sternly not to publish the name, which he warned could amount to contempt of court—yet Parliament had already done so. No newspaper could agree to be silenced, and even the Times referred to Colonel Johnstone in its parliamentary report, explaining that it was their duty to report Parliament faithfully, as they had done for the last two hundred years.

The row that followed raised all kinds of questions about the nature of parliamentary sovereignty and privilege, about the freedom of the press, about the consequences of broadcast debates. But the debate about Colonel B largely avoided the wider issues which are implicit in the prosecution of the authors of the article: How far is it desirable, or possible, to prohibit the discussion of Britain's role in electronic intelligence and surveillance.

Changing

The traditional British discretion has had obvious advantages. Most notably it allows protection, and without the ballyhoo that surrounds the CIA or the NSA. But the frontier between a democracy and government secrecy is always barbed and changing, and there are signs that the British system is beginning to break down.

Only two weeks ago, in the middle of the row about Colonel B, the Prime Minister wrote to newspaper editors saying that while new leaks would be appointed to M15 and M16 (the departments dealing with counter-espionage and espionage) their names should not be disclosed, and they would not be given round-the-clock police protection. The letter was sent by mistake to the editor of the Communist daily, the Morning Star—which caused much hilarity among journalists. But the notion that the Communists, or any other likely enemy, could not discover the real names of the head of M16—or of Colonel B—was never very credible.

With electronic surveillance the secrecy has an added dimension, for it is liable to arouse all kinds of special fears and neuroses, rational or irrational, and to conjure up the whole nightmare world of 1984. As the process of writing to newspaper editors saying that while new leaks would be appointed to M15 and M16 (the departments dealing with counter-espionage and espionage) their names should not be disclosed, and they would not be given round-the-clock police protection. The letter was sent by mistake to the editor of the Communist daily, the Morning Star—which caused much hilarity among journalists. But the notion that the Communists, or any other likely enemy, could not discover the real names of the head of M16—or of Colonel B—was never very credible.

To try to suppress the whole existence of electronic intelligence is, I believe, a dangerous tactic. For it suppresses discussion of one of the critical future problems in any democracy. And such extreme discretion can often, in the end, be counterproductive—making the subject of secrecy, like Colonel B, far more famous and dreaded than it deserves.

BUSINESS

Europeans Seeking 3-Year Fibers Cartel

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Major European makers of synthetic fibers are planning to establish a three-year production cartel aimed at balancing supply with demand and eliminating losses in the severely depressed industry, Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) said today.

The arrangement is being drawn up under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, the foundation for the Common Market, which permits such action in times of exceptional circumstances.

A spokesman for ICI said that the European producers, excluding subsidiaries of U.S. companies, plan to submit their intentions to the EEC Commission within a few weeks.

The cartel, to be monitored by the Paris-based European Federation of Fiber Producers, is aimed at capping plant operating rates to about 85 percent of capacity by the end of 1981 from current levels estimated at 60-70 percent.

The arrangement is expected to be buffered from imports by the extensive arrangements the EEC has worked out with major fiber and textile exporting countries. Although subsidiaries of U.S. companies are prevented by U.S. anti-trust law from joining the proposed arrangement, "they aren't expected to do anything that would rock the market," the ICI spokesman said.

The proposed arrangement provides for a reduction in non-Italian production capacity, for an increase in the Italian share of the EEC market, and for specific market shares for individual producers based on 1976 shipments.

Profits Up In Canada

MONTREAL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Canadian after-tax corporate earnings rose 7 percent in the first quarter to \$Can.876.2 million from \$Can.818.8 million in the year-earlier period, according to a Wall Street Journal survey of 136 companies.

The latest gain was the eighth quarterly advance, but the smallest since the 1976 second quarter's 2.5 percent year-to-year gain. The latest increase was well below the 1977 fourth-quarter gain of 16.6 percent.

The biggest factor affecting the reduced earnings gain was the poor showing by mines, which had aggregate profits of \$Can.122.8 million for the 28 companies reporting, down 24.6 percent from a year earlier. Excluding mines, earnings totaled \$Can.753.4 million, up 14.8 percent. Lower metal prices, particularly for copper and zinc, together with over-supply conditions for major metals, pushed the group's returns down.

A brighter spot was the forest-products industry with a 97-percent jump to \$Can.84.7 million, mainly because of the weaker Canadian dollar as industry export contracts are written in U.S. dollars.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, Statistics Canada reported domestic manufacturers have reported higher new orders and are more optimistic about production prospects. The agency said in its latest survey of manufacturing enterprises that 39 percent said they expect higher output in the 1978 second quarter compared with the first quarter while 14 percent expected lower output and 48 percent anticipated little change.

It was the third consecutive quarterly survey to show increased optimism about production prospects. In the survey of 6,500 manufacturers for the 1978 first quarter, 29 percent expected higher output, 22 percent lower production and 49 percent little change. The agency noted the latest survey reflected a strong shift in expectations from three months earlier.

Official Warns EEC of Dangers in Trade Limits

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP)—West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff today warned a meeting of EEC foreign ministers against new restrictions on international trade.

He said West Germany had agreed to limit imports of steel and textiles only with considerable reservations. Restrictions on steel could be lifted as soon as possible, he added, and those on textiles could only be tolerated temporarily.

Mr. Lambsdorff's statement was made in a discussion of imports of goods, which the EEC is watching closely and which have recently been subjected to a system of import licenses.

Efforts to keep out foreign goods as a protection for domestic industry, he said, would lead to increased pessimism about the possibility of global economic growth and retaliation by other trading countries.

He also warned it would hinder efforts to raise standards in poorer countries, damage political relations with them and eventually damage free trade even within the EEC.

Exports Rise 28.4%, South Korea Reports

SEOUL, May 2 (AP-DJ)—South Korea's exports in the first four months of this year totaled \$3.64 billion, up 28.4 percent from a year earlier, the government reported today.

The January-April figure accounted for 29 percent of this year's export target of \$12.5 billion, up from \$11.5 billion in 1977. Exports in April totaled \$1 billion, up \$40 million from March, but \$222 million from a year ago.

Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Orders received by 15 major Japanese machine tool makers rose 22 percent in March to 14.8 billion yen, about \$66 million, from about \$60 million in February but were down 24.5 percent from a year earlier, the Machine Tool Builders' Association said today in a preliminary report.

Export orders totaled 5.8 billion yen, up 18 percent from the previous month but down 40 percent from the like year-earlier month.

Turks Seek To Extend Bank Debts

Also Seek New Loan Of \$650 Million

NEW YORK, May 2 (Reuters)—Turkey is seeking to reschedule about \$2.5 billion in short-term debt held by a group of international banks, Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu said today.

The country is also seeking a new loan of about \$650 million from the banks, he said in an interview before leaving for talks with European bankers there.

Mr. Muezzinoglu was here for meetings with major banks to discuss the loans following receipt of a new \$450-million credit from the International Monetary Fund.

He said Turkey is seeking to extend the maturity of its short-term credits, perhaps to seven years with a two-year grace period. The bulk of the \$2.5-billion debt falls due within the next two years.

The minister noted the discussions with the banks were preliminary, although he said some progress had been made. Mr. Muezzinoglu said the country has implemented a new economic stabilization program under conditions imposed by the IMF, enabling it to approach the banks who were reluctant to grant new credits without the IMF sanction.

Turkey also reached agreement with the World Bank for an increase in its per capita project financing to \$10 from \$5, he said. The World Bank also has approved a special import loan of about \$200 million.

The IMF program requires Turkey to reduce inflation to 20 percent a year from the 25 percent experienced before. The minister said he is optimistic the condition will be met.

The Parliament is currently considering a tax reform program and a bill to provide the government with wider ranging powers in economic affairs, he said. The reform would shift the tax burden to higher income taxpayers and levy taxes on luxury and consumer durable goods such as automobiles. The reforms also would enable the administration to make major changes and increase the efficiency of its economic management, he said.

Chrysler Wins Approval for Its New Issue Plan

CENTER LINE, Mich., May 2 (UPI)—Chrysler shareholders today approved the financing plan intended to revitalize the troubled number three U.S. auto maker although officials suffered some blasts from angry stockholders.

"We will create a new Chrysler Corporation—more efficient, more competitive and more productive," President Eugene Caferro said at the company's annual shareholders meeting in this Detroit suburb.

Of the 60 million shares voted, 54.3 percent voted in favor of a management proposal to issue 20 million shares of preferred stock and 40 million of common stock to help finance a \$7.5 billion future product program. The company currently has about 80 million shares outstanding.

Most of the ballots were mailed and counted in advance of the meeting that featured loud protests about the performance of the auto-maker's top officers. Many shareholders at the session were upset at Chrysler's record \$120 million first-quarter loss and expressed it by jeering and shouting at company officials and called on Chrysler Chairman John Riccardo to "shape up or ship out."

Other stockholders protested the officers' handling of the finances and said they should not receive authority to spend another \$7.5 billion. Mr. Riccardo called the loss a result of a severe winter and resulting sluggish sales of Chrysler cars in North America.

"But now we are more encouraged," he said, and he predicted a strong finish for Chrysler sales by the end of the year.

Experts Glum on U.S. Inflation Outlook

Say Trend Unchanged; Little Hope of Slowing

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-DJ)—Although investors have been heartened by a belief that the Carter administration now is determined to battle inflation, many analysts have a much less optimistic outlook.

While most economists look for the inflation rate to ease to 6-7 percent from the high March level because much of the recent rise was related to the severe winter, by mid-summer or so, they see inflation starting upward again. "I don't think the fundamentals have changed at all," says Irwin Kellner, vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "I think the consumer price index will be rising at an annual rate of more than 8 percent by the fourth quarter. The market is likely to retrace its steps and lose much of this recent gain."

There are several reasons for the analysts' pessimism on the inflation prospect:

• President Carter's anti-inflation message earlier this month calling for voluntary restraint, most economists believe, offered little hope for slowing inflation. "Any minute I expected to hear Carter saying the inflation won't stop until prices stop rising," says Jerry Jordan, senior vice-president of Pittsburgh National Bank.

• The Fed's recent moves to tighten credit, even if continued, will not affect price trends much before late 1979 or 1980, analysts say.

• After declining at a 0.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter, the inflation-adjusted gross national product is rebounding strongly in the current quarter. Paul Markowski of Markowski Economic Services expects real GNP to rise at an annual rate of more than 9 percent in the current quarter.

putting upward pressure on the expansion of the money supply, testing the Fed's willingness to restrain it.

• Although the dollar has shown signs of firming lately, its general weakness will continue to mean higher import prices for some time to come.

• Unit labor costs seem likely to rise, analysts say, putting upward pressure on prices. Several economists cite the cost-wage agreement as a forerunner of higher wage settlements. Some labor markets appear to be tightening. "We're at full employment now in terms of skilled workers," says Norman Robertson, senior vice president of Pittsburgh's Mellon Bank.

Harold Williams, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission says rosy first-quarter profit statements by some corporations are misleading because they do not reflect inflation. "The economy is not as healthy as it appears to be," he said. "There's a conflict in the reports of higher earnings. In reality, when they are adjusted for inflation, they are not nearly as high as they appear to be."

Federal fiscal policy threatens more inflation. It is "quite expansionary," says Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources Inc.

A number of private economists have supported a proposal by William Miller, Fed chairman, to cut or defer the President's planned \$24.5-billion tax cut as a way of reducing the amount of fiscal stimulus. Mr. Eckstein, for instance, thinks that such a move would limit upward pressure on interest rates, as the Treasury would have to sell fewer securities in the market place to reduce the federal deficit while other analysts would prefer to see a cut in federal spending.

With or without a tax cut, most analysts have long been expecting economic activity to slow down late this year. Some, like Mr. Kellner, predict an outright recession early in 1979.

As for President Carter's call for voluntary wage and price restraint, few analysts see that it has much chance for success. Gilbert Heebner, executive vice president of Philadelphia National Bank, says it "is likely to be ineffective and could be counterproductive." The voluntary program "contains an inherent deficiency. The more mild the program, the easier it is to ignore, the tougher it is, the closer it comes to controls."

That could pose difficult problems for monetary policy. Leif Olsen of Citibank notes that Mr. Miller has forecast a 6 1/2-to-7 percent rate of inflation in the fourth quarter, as compared with a year earlier, and 4-to-5 percent growth in the inflation-adjusted gross national product. "But both the inflation and the real growth must be financed with money," he says, "and the Fed can't do it if it sticks to its targets for monetary growth."

Karl Brunner, a University of Rochester economist, sees little chance that the Fed will stick to its monetary targets. "The probability is that there will be no systematic use of monetary policy to curb inflation," he says. "If it is used, there will be a substantial slowdown in the economy. That would raise talk of a pause or stalling, and put pressure on the government to increase economic stimulus next winter."

U.S. Raises Estimate On Inflation

Schultze Blames Food Prices, Dollar

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuters)—The Carter administration has raised its expectation of the nation's inflation rate to 6.75-to-7 percent for 1978 from 6-to-6.25 percent forecast earlier. Charles Schultze, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said today.

He said higher food prices and the devaluation of the dollar are responsible for the increase. Mr. Schultze added that the underlying rate of inflation in the first quarter was 6.6 percent annually, "little different from the 6-to-6.5 percent range in which the underlying inflation rate has remained for almost three years. Nevertheless, the threat of an acceleration of inflation cannot be lightly dismissed."

He said that real gross national product should grow near the upper end of 4-to-4.5 percent range this year, compared with the 4.5-to-5 percent forecast earlier. But he said unemployment is still expected to fall to 5.75 percent by the end of this year.

"But with the prospects for economic expansion a shade less optimistic now, the tax reduction proposed by the President is all the more essential," he said, adding that "we will not gain a marked reduction in inflation by drastically, and suddenly slowing the pace of economic growth."

Stocks Fall In Active NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, May 2 (FHT)—Wall Street's rally faltered today as profit-taking sent prices moderately lower in continuing heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The pullback had been expected, analysts said, after the market's advance recently. They added that the profit-taking was probably triggered by a rash of recent negative news, including the report yesterday the U.S. leading index declined in March.

Analysts also noted a dampening of European interest in U.S. stocks following the long holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 4.15 at \$40.18.

Advances led declines 678-to-775.

Volume rose to 41.4 million shares from 37.02 million yesterday.

K-Mart was active and down 2 1/2 to 24 1/2 after the company's announcement yesterday first-quarter earnings will be "well below" those of a year ago.

Kennecott Copper was unchanged at 23 1/2 and Curtiss-Wright finished unchanged at 19 1/2.

Chrysler rose 1/4 to 11 1/2.

Boeing also was active and up 1 1/2 to 44. Lockheed gained one to 23 1/2 and McDonnell Douglas rose 1/4 to 31 1/2.

Coca-Cola fell one to 41 1/2.

Also active were Sears Roebuck, off 3/4 to 24 1/2, Dow Chemical, off 1/4 to 53 1/2, and Norton Simon, unchanged at 20 1/2.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
American Standard		Emerson Electric	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	\$14.70	Revenue.....	\$69.90
Profits.....	26.40	Profits.....	44.36
Per Share.....	1.88	Per Share.....	0.77
Bankers Life		Grand Union	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	761.56	Revenue.....	1,070.00
Profits.....	462.92	Profits.....	83.22
Per Share.....	0.55	Per Share.....	1.44
Coca Cola		Household Finance	
1st Quarter	1978	1st Quarter	1978
Revenue.....	891.90	Revenue.....	\$44.10
Profits.....	73.93	Profits.....	39.07
Per Share.....	0.60	Per Share.....	0.82
Consumers Power			
1st Quarter	1978		
Revenue.....	607.50		
Profits.....	43.59		
Per Share.....	1.03		

Kennecott Vote Due To Be Set on May 16

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—Results of the balloting at the Kennecott Copper annual meeting today for rival slates of directors—the current board versus a group proposed by Curtiss-Wright—will not be announced until May 16.

Shortly before the meeting started, a federal appeals court directed that incumbent Kennecott directors remain in office although the court stayed a lower court ruling forbidding Curtiss-Wright to vote its shares of Kennecott.

U.S. Export Ratio Falls

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP-DJ)—The ratio of U.S. exports to the gross national product, a broad measure of the importance of exports to the economy, fell to 6.2 percent in 1977 from 6.6 percent in 1976 and 6.9 percent in 1975.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA Develops Videodisc Player

RCA Corp. says it developed a videodisc player that could retail for less than \$400 and the company expects 1978 earnings to exceed 1977's record \$247 million or \$3.23 a share. The company already has developed the capability to market discs at \$12 each, but President Edgar Griffiths said that before deciding to market the system, the company is continuing its efforts to assure a supply of top-quality programming, such as first-run movies, at attractive prices. The president also says the company is maintaining its profit momentum during the second quarter of the year, following record earnings of 72 cents a share reported for the first quarter.

Alimentaire to Merge into Occidentale

Generale Alimentaire, the major French food concern, will split its industrial activities into three new subsidiaries and then merge with its parent company, Generale Occidentale which owns 97.5 percent of the stock. Minority shareholders will be bought out by through the exchange of one Occidentale share for every two Alimentaire. In all, 29,090 shares of Occidentale will be issued.

U.S. Auto Inventories Seen Rising

U.S. auto makers have set robust production schedules for May that, if met, will result in record inventories of cars being carried into the summer months. That prospect apparently does not trouble auto men, though the new-car sales pace has been less than expected, because the Big Three auto makers are also scheduling some longer-than-usual plant closings in late summer to retool for restyled 1979 models. As a result, by the time production gets back to full speed in the fall, the industry expects to have its huge inventories worked off. May production will be third-highest ever for the industry, rising 2.5 percent from a year earlier to 896,200 units. Strong production levels have pushed the industry's inventory to a record 2 million cars.

Continental Oil Sees 'Modest' Gain

Continental Oil expects that improved earnings in the last nine months of 1978 could allow the company to show a "modest gain" in profits for the year. "It is possible that the amount of the improvement will be more than sufficient to offset the \$64-million impairment incurred in the first quarter" as a result of the coal strike, says chairman Howard Blauvelt. Looking to the next decade, he says the company expects average earnings to grow between 10 and 17 percent a year. The main contributor to the long-term earnings growth will be the North Sea, with coal second, he adds.

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All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 18, 1978

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Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. Incorporated

Kjlder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Freres & Co. Incorporated

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co. Incorporated

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated

Wertheim & Co., Inc. Incorporated

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. Incorporated

ABD Securities Corporation

Bank Guizwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas)

Banque Nationale de Paris

Basle Securities Corporation

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Depots et Consignations

Daiwa Securities America Inc.

Deutsche Girozentrale

EuroPartners Securities Corporation

Robert Fleming Limited

Hill Samuel Securities Corporation

Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

New Court Securities Corporation

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc.

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Orion Bank Limited

Privatbanken

Scandinavian Securities Corporation

SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Svenska Kreditbanken

Verins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

Andresens Bank A/S

Bergen Bank

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den norske Creditbank

Union Bank of Norway Ltd.

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INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, rue Aldringen
Commercial Register: LUXEMBOURG Section B 8722

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of INVESTISSEMENTS ATLANTIQUES S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on May 19th, 1978, at 10 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

- To hear and accept the reports of:
 - the directors
 - the statutory auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1977.
- To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended December 31st, 1977.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of May 19th, 1978, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following banks:

- Banque Générale de Luxembourg, S.A., 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.
- Casanova & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.

The Board of Directors,

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1978 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tuesday	Year Ago
PODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.O.	1.97
Cocoa 4 Santos, lb.	1.70	3.10
TEXCO, lb.	0.44	0.38
Princo 100-20, lb.	0.44	0.38
MTALS		
Steel billets 1 P.M., lb.	27.50	26.00
Iron 2 P.M., lb.	27.40	26.00
Steel scrap No. 1, lb.	25.50	26.00
Lead spot, lb.	0.33	0.31
Copper elect., lb.	0.44	0.38
Yan 100-20, lb.	0.44	0.38
Zinc 100-20, lb.	0.44	0.38
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.75	4.75
Gold N.Y., oz.	169.25	168.25

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10
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Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Close	Change
30 Ind	1018.18	+1.15
20 Ind	225.34	+0.15
15 Ind	100.34	+0.15
65 Ind	289.99	+0.15

Standard & Poors

Index	Close	Change
Composite	1018.18	+1.15
Utilities	225.34	+0.15
Industrials	100.34	+0.15
Finance	289.99	+0.15

NYSE Index

Index	Close	Change
Composite	1018.18	+1.15
Utilities	225.34	+0.15
Industrials	100.34	+0.15
Finance	289.99	+0.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

American Most Actives

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

Convertibles

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

Convertible Bonds

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

American Stock Index

Index	Close	Change
30 Ind	1018.18	+1.15
20 Ind	225.34	+0.15
15 Ind	100.34	+0.15
65 Ind	289.99	+0.15

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
Merck & Co.	45.00	+0.10
Boeing	75.00	+0.10
General Motors	35.00	+0.10
Ford	25.00	+0.10
Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

London Commodities

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	48.00	+0.12
GE	30.00	+0.10
Westinghouse	25.00	+0.10
Johnson & Johnson	55.00	+0.10
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Chrysler	20.00	+0.10

COFFEE

Symbol	Close	Change
IBM	160.00	+0.25
AT&T	150.00	+0.25
Microsoft	140.00	+0.25
Apple	130.00	+0.25
Amazon	120.00	+0.25
Google	110.00	+0.25
Facebook	100.00	+0.25
Twitter	90.00	+0.25
LinkedIn	80.00	+0.25
Slack	70.00	+0.25
Zoom	60.00	+0.25
Dropbox	50.00	+0.25
Spotify	40.00	+0.25
Netflix	30.00	+0.25
Netflix	20.00	+0.25
Netflix	10.00	+0.25
Netflix	0.00	+0.25

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 2

[illegible][illegible]

Now one great American seagoing tradition becomes part of another. Ours.

We're pleased to announce that American Export Lines has become a part of Farrell Lines. Two proud old American-flag lines are now one new "superline," offering bigger and better service.

Today, Farrell Lines serves ports on five continents: North America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Australia. We offer more than 200 scheduled sailings a year, from all four coasts of the United States. We sail to North, South, East and West Africa, Australia and New Zealand, plus the islands of the South Pacific. And our Ameroport Export Lines Services reaches Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Far East.

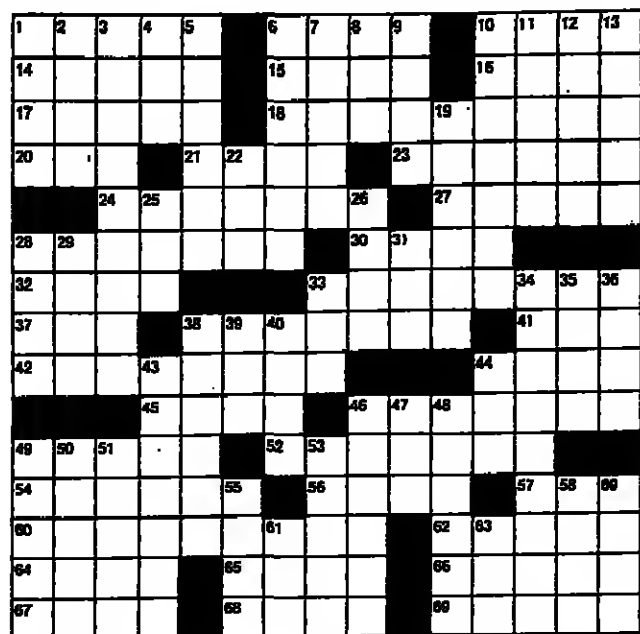
The greatly expanded Farrell Lines Fleet incorporates the most sophisticated and efficient methods of handling and carrying cargo, and it includes container, RoRo and LASH ships. And we're still growing, to meet the ever-increasing demands.

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesha



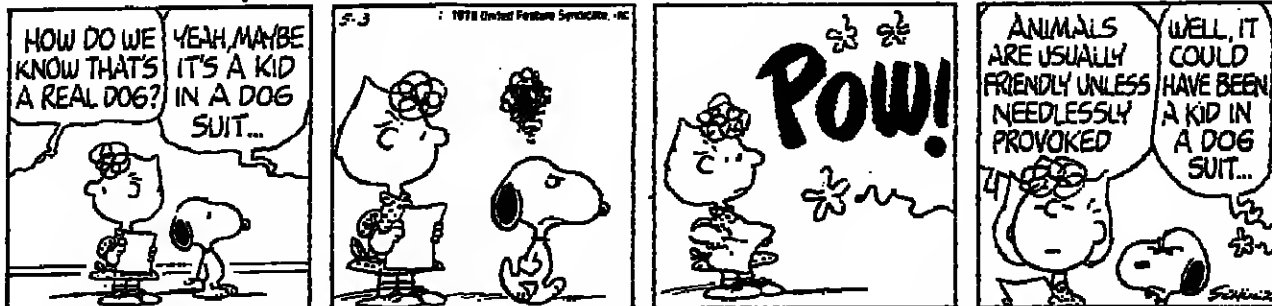
ACROSS

- 1 Rabbit or his fur
6 Corded fabric
10 Duchess of Goya's model
14 Like a dotting dowager
15 Germ for an invention
16 July 23-Aug. 22 babies
17 sanctum
18 Senator from Indiana
20 Scottish Arctic explorer
21 Meat from a calf
22 Dishevel
23 Prepared to grin and bear it
27 Widgones
28 Cooked in a closed pot
30 Villa d—
32 Where crabgrass seems to thrive
33 Took umbrage
37 Canoeist or Mesozoic
38 "The Insulted and the—"
41 Doder
42 Brown study
44 It acted up in Nov. 1928
45 Oda or refectory
46 Jostled
49 Heights occupied by Israel: June 1967

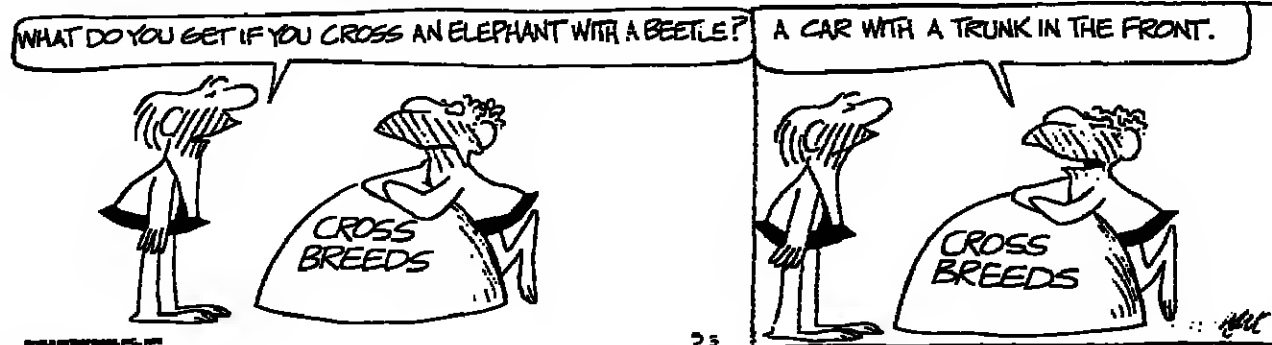
DOWN

- 52 "Norma" composer
54 Bring to light
55 Burden or bail
57 River on French-Belgian boundary
60 Primp
62 Logrollers' dowager
64 Close an envelope
65 River pollution problem
67 Word with dust or face
68 Where to pile Pelion
69 Baobab, for one
69 Thespian Booth

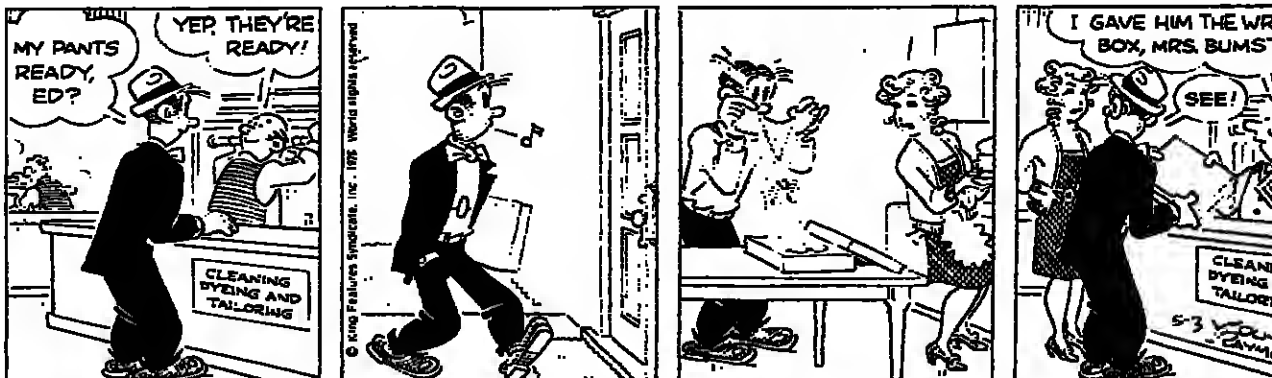
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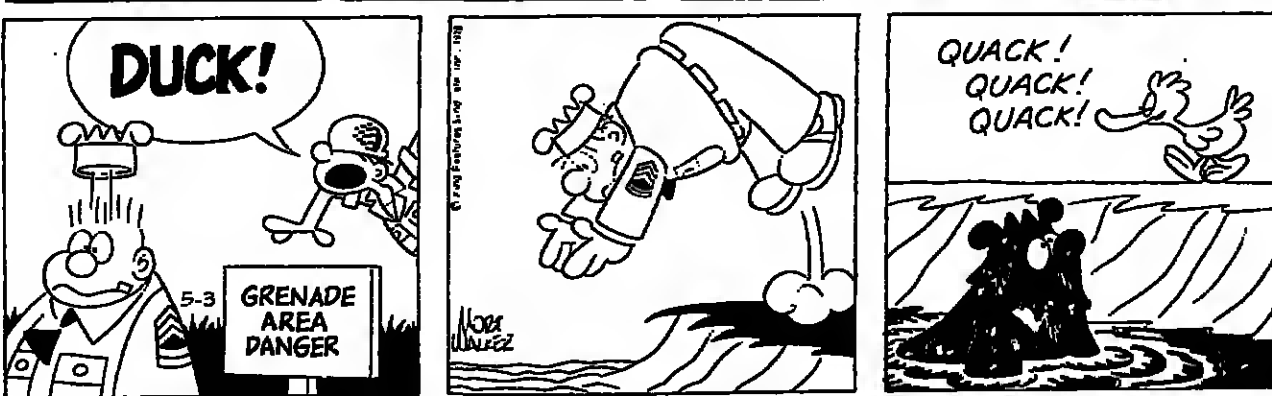
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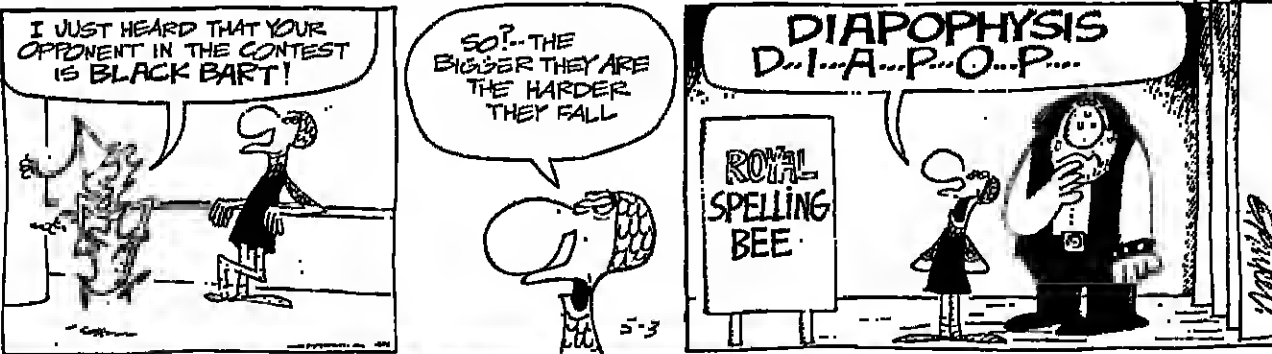
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



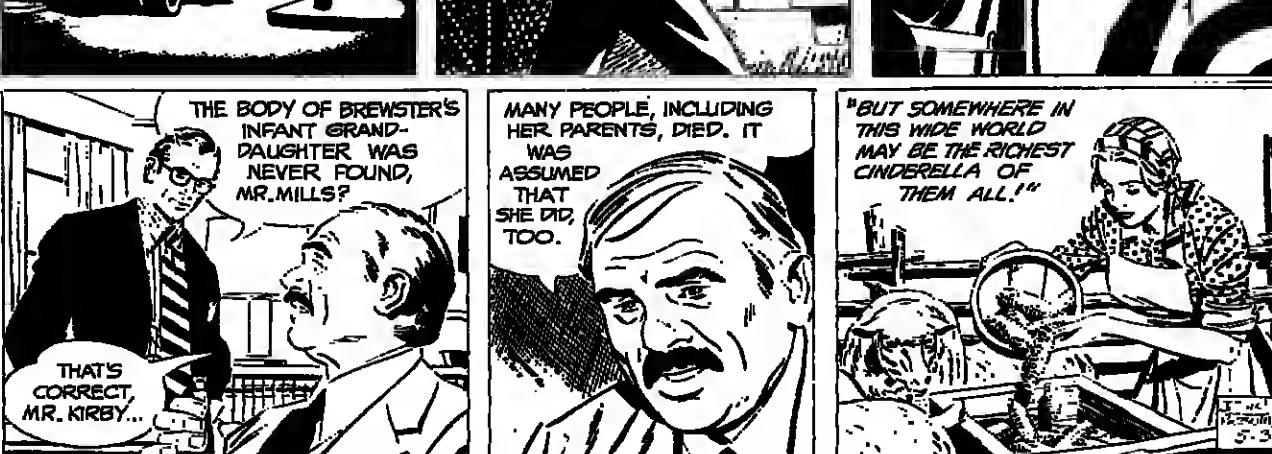
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



M. D. RIPP



JUMBLE



LOBO



KASHY



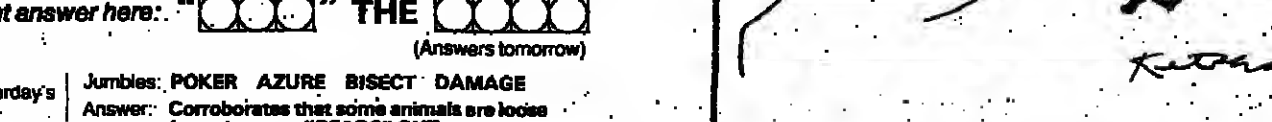
NOA-WHY



RAHNGE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

THE EYE OF THE STORY

Selected Essays and Reviews

By Eudora Welty. Random House. 355 pages. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MY FAVORITE piece in Eudora Welty's new collection is her portrait of Ida M'Joy, an elderly black woman who ran a secondhand-clothing business in Miss Welty's Mississippi home town. Ida, as she was known, had been a midwife for three years before going into the secondhand-clothing business, and the author observed that "to trace this connection between delivering the child and clothing the man is an interesting speculation," for "if Ida had not been a midwife, she would not be the same kind of secondhand-clothes dealer she is. Midwifery set her off. It gave her a hand in the mysteries... An ex-nichemist would run a secondhand-clothes business with extra touches, a reminiscence of gluttony would cling to the garments she sold, and it is the same with Ida."

Ida's five-room house is "a phantasmagoria of garments," in which the proprietor assumes all the mystic rites and ceremonies of business to the point where her customers are little more than "Witnesses of the miracles of her workings." "I clothe them," Ida says, "from Jackson to Vicksburg, Meridian to Jackson, Big Black to Asop, Memphis to New Orleans—Clinton! Bolton! Edward! Bonval! Pocahontas! Flora! Benton!"

"Let any prominent name be mentioned and she will fling out her palm and cry into the conversation 'born in this hand!'" Regarding her customers as "a procession of sweet supplicant spirits that she has birthed, who have returned to her side," Ida will say "Girl, you buy this spangle-dress and the girl will buy it, put it on and be glorified."

Ida owns a fine garden, and when the bountiful spirit seizes her, she will strip it bare and fill her visitor's arms with flowers. Regarding herself as a quasi-invalid—she has "a paralyzed heel"—Ida warns her customers, "When you speak to me, whisper!" And "Don't tell me your name, for I'm resting my mind." She wears seven signet rings on her fingers, and although she used to be churchgoer, Ida doesn't go any longer. "I just sit at home," she says, "and enjoy my fingers."

While Miss Welty's book is called "The Eye of the Story" and is subtitled "Selected Essays and Reviews," the portrait of Ida M'Joy is one of eight "personal and occasional pieces" that are included almost as an afterthought. They are all very good and stylishly illustrated many of the points she makes in her literary criticism. In fact, Ida M'Joy reminds me, in a way, of Miss Welty, who has also "birthed" quite a few characters in her stories and dressed them in clothes rich in both color and history. Miss Welty's sense of place, and the mystery of place, resembles Ida's. For her, as an author, Mississippi is a "phantasmagoria," in which she too "sits at home and enjoys her fingers."

To apply the conceit in another way, you might say that for Miss

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Japanese Study

Dolphin Device

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—Japanese scientists have started research on ways to keep dolphins away from fishing grounds, an official of the Science and Technology Agency said today.

Killing dolphins is a time-consuming and inefficient method, said Masami Itabashi, an agency official. He said that the group is planning to use electronic signals to drive the dolphins from the fishing grounds.

The killing of 1,000 dolphins by fishermen on the southern Japanese island of Iki in February provoked strong protests in the United States and Europe.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An unusual bidding sequence developed on the diagrammed deal in which three of the four players bid an opposing suit at the three-level. After South rebid his diamonds, West bid three diamonds, guaranteeing good support for his partner's spade suit and inviting a game. East's hand was nothing to be proud of, so one would expect him to sign off in three spades. Instead he bid three hearts, in theory making a game invitation on his own account.

South had a huge playing hand considering his modest two-diamond rebid, so he took the opportunity to bid three spades, completing the pattern of cue-bids in this round of bidding. West carried on to four spades, a contract that was sure to fail by a trick.

North now had an interesting problem, and after some thought he tried five diamonds, judging correctly that his partner held at least seven diamonds. East thought his opponents were too high, but events proved him wrong.

Against five diamonds doubled, West led his singleton club, giving South an interesting problem. The lead had the hallmarks of a singleton, so the obvious move was to take the ace to prevent a ruff.

But as South realized, the obvious move was wrong. If he had taken the ace and drawn trumps, he would have lost a trump trick and eventually two clubs tricks, since there would have been no way to pick up the club ten in the absence of an entry to the dummy.

Instead South rose to the occasion by not rising with the ace. He played low from dummy, deliberately permitting a club ruff. East

NORTH
♠ 1053
♥ QJ873
♦ 64
♣ AQ8

EAST
♠ AQ876
♥ 1054
♦ 99
♣ K1082

SOUTH (D)

♠ A
♥ AKJ10732
♦ J9743
♣ 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The

ding:

South West North East

10 10 10 10

20 20 20 20

30 30 30 30

Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the club five.

Campbell Drafted First, A Defensive Tackle Next

NEW YORK, May 2 (UPI)—As expected, Earl Campbell of Texas, the Heisman Trophy winner who led the nation in rushing and scoring last season, was selected by the Houston Oilers today to open the 1978 National Football League college player draft. Art Still of Kentucky, a defensive tackle, was selected second by the Kansas City Chiefs.

Houston obtained the first choice last week by trading tight end Jimmy Giles and four draft choices over the next two years to Tampa Bay. The Oilers then made Campbell the first choice in the first round of the draft.

Still, a unanimous All-American, a sophomore from the University of Kentucky, was named Southeastern Conference Player of the Year after leading the Wildcats in career sacks with 22 for 58 yards in losses.

Exceedingly quick for a man his size, Still once returned a blocked punt 52 yards for a touchdown with a back chugging him.

Played Two Positions
New Orleans, seeking to improve its offense, chose wide receiver Clay Chandler from the University of Florida. Chandler, who played both running back and receiver last season, caught 25 passes for 490 yards and 6 touchdowns in 1977. He also carried 61 times for 353 yards and 10 touchdowns.

The New York Jets, also looking for offensive help, made a tackle from Kentucky, a 245-pounder, their No. 1 choice for the second round when they selected Chris Ward of Ohio State and Buffalo quickly followed by naming running back Terry Miller of Oklahoma State.

Ward, a 6-2, 275-pounder, was a three-year starter for the Buckeyes and was an All-America the last two seasons. Miller, a 5-11, 190-pounder, was runner-up to Campbell in the Heisman Trophy balloting. He finished third in the nation in rushing in 1977, carrying 314 yards and averaging 6.4 yards a carry. Miller averaged 52.7 yards a game and scored 14 touchdowns.

College Track Star
Green Bay named Stanford wide receiver James Lofton and San Francisco wasted no time in taking the tight end Ken MacAfee of Notre Dame.

Lofton, a 6-3, 185-pounder, caught 53 passes for 931 yards and scored 12 TDs. He was named the nation's top receiver in the Senior Bowl and was a college long jumper and sprinter. Lofton started only his senior year and had career totals of 72 receptions for 1,295 yards and 18 touchdowns.

MacAfee, a 6-4, 250-pounder, whose father played for the New York Giants, finished third in the Heisman balloting and was named

receiver of the year by the Downtown Athletic Club and was the Walter Camp Foundation Player of the Year.

He caught 54 passes for 797 yards last season in leading the Irish to the national college championship.

Choice Passed On

Cincinnati, on a choice obtained from Philadelphia, selected Notre Dame's Ross Browner, a 6-3, 250-pounder. Taken as a defensive end, he was the Downtown Athletic Club's Lineman of the Year after finishing sixth in the Heisman balloting. He also was named winner of the Maxwell Outland and Lombardi Trophies. Browner, a four-year starter, is Notre Dame's all-time leader in sacks.

Seattle, with one of the most porous defenses in the NFL, took Keith Simpson, a cornerback from Memphis State. Simpson, a 6-1, 190-pounder, was called the best all-around athlete on the team by Memphis State coaches.

The New York Giants, seeking to improve their offensive line, selected Gordon King, a tackle from Stanford. King, a 6-5, 270-pounder, was considered one of the quickest linemen on the team despite his size.

Detroit followed by taking another Notre Dame player, defensive back Luther Bradley, a 6-2, 204-pounder. He is Notre Dame's all-time interception leader with 17 as a four-year starter in 46 consecutive games.

Two Ranked Higher
Cleveland then named linebacker Clay Matthews of Southern California. Matthews, an outside linebacker, is a 6-2, 230-pounder who ranked third on the Trojans in sacks last season with 83.

Atlanta, also looking for offensive help, took tackle Mike Kenn of Michigan. Kenn, a 6-7, 240-pounder, with exceptional quickness, was called the Wolverines' most consistent lineman by his coach, Bo Schembechler, last season.

John Jefferson, a speedy wide receiver from Arizona State, was taken by San Diego. Jefferson, a 6-1, 184-pounder, set school records for most receptions and most yardage. Last season he caught 53 passes for 912 yards and 8 touchdowns.

St. Louis selected kicker Steve Little of Arkansas. Little, who kicks off punts and does placekicks, is the NCAA career record holder with 280 points and is the co-holder of the NCAA record for the longest field goal at 67 yards. He made 121 of 131 extra points and was 53-of-89 for field goals, while averaging 44.4 yards per punt. Only 9 of his 72 kickoffs were returned.

Another Choice

Cincinnati, on its second selection of the first round, selected Blair Bush, a 6-3, 245-pound center from Washington.

Tampa Bay made Granblorg's

Transactions

FOOTBALL
National Football League

Baltimore Colts—Acquired Herb Ovis, defensive tackle, from the Detroit Lions in exchange for Freddie Scott, wide receiver, and an undrafted choice in the NFL college draft.

Detroit Lions—Signed Cris Morten, quarterback, to three one-year contracts.

San Francisco 49ers—Signed Cris Morten, quarterback, to three one-year contracts.

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Douglas Williams the first quarter-back selection of the draft. Williams, 6-3, 215, was the NCAA total offense leader with 3,229 yards, an average of 293.5 yards a game. He hit 181 of 352 passes for 3,286 yards and 38 touchdowns.

New England took a 6-5, 275-pound guard, Bob Snyder of Alabama. The Patriots selected him as insurance if another former Alabama star, all-pro John Hannah, leaves the club in a continuing contract dispute.

No Interceptions

St. Louis, on its second choice of the first round, drafted defensive back Ken Greene of Washington State. Greene, a 6-2, 195-pounder who probably will play strong safety in the pros, did not have any interceptions last season but was considered one of the most dependable athletes on the Washington State club.

Cleveland then traded its pick, which originally belonged to Chicago, to Los Angeles for the Rams' first-round choice and a fourth-round choice.

The Rams named running back Elvis Peacock of Oklahoma, a speedy 6-1, 218-pounder. He carried 61 times last season for 695 yards and 10 TDs, averaging 5.7 yards a carry.

Weight May Rise

Minnesota selected defensive end Randy Holloway from the University of Pittsburgh. Holloway, a 6-5, 225-pounder who may play as high as 250 pounds, ranked third on the Panthers in tackles with 88. He also had 9 sacks for 65 yards.

Pittsburgh took defensive back Ron Johnson of Eastern Michigan. Johnson, a 5-11, 200-pounder, distinguished himself in post-season play with his aggressive performances, fitting the mold of Pittsburgh's secondary.

Cleveland, on a choice from Los Angeles, took wide receiver Ozzie Newsome of Alabama. Newsome, a 6-4, 210-pounder, caught 36 passes for 804 yards and 4 touchdowns last season, averaging 22.3 yards a reception.

Baltimore named tight end Reese McCall of Auburn. A 6-4, 240-pounder, McCall caught only 3 passes for 35 yards last season in Auburn's run-oriented offense. He is considered a devastating blocker with great speed, and he can catch as he is shown with three receptions each in the Senior Bowl and East-West game.

Green Bay made a surprising choice by passing up some of the big names and taking Michigan linebacker John Anderson, a 6-2, 215-pounder. He is rated as typical of the Wolverine defenders, an aggressive player who helped lead the club to the Big Ten title.

The Denver Broncos, with only six choices in the draft, took defensive tackle Don Latimer of Miami, Fla. Latimer, a quick 6-2, 250-pounder, did not receive a great deal of publicity in college but is considered to be an outstanding player.

The champion Dallas Cowboys completed the first round by taking defensive tackle Larry Bethea of Michigan State. Bethea, a 6-5, 235-pounder, was the first lineman to be named the Big Ten's Most Valuable Player since Dick Butkus of Illinois in 1963.

In Fine Fettle

Bonhof, deadily with free-kicks but also the most versatile and experienced man in the midfield, was in fine form last Saturday when Borussia Mönchengladbach achieved a remarkable 12-0 victory over Borussia Dortmund. That scoreline, however, was three goals too few to enable Borussia MG to beat Cologne on goal average for the Bundesliga championship, but more worrying for Germany was that Bonhof pulled a hamstring and may miss the opening match, on June 1, against Poland.

There are still other games in which World Cup men could jeopardize limbs. Tomorrow, for example, there are four Austrian internationals in the FC Austria team to play the Cup Winners Cup final. Their opponents, Anderlecht, include Robbie Rensenbrink, a vital man for the Dutch World Cup hopes. And, in a European final, a man can afford to "hide" and "rest," as so many World Cup players have been doing in their league games recently.

The teams have less than a month to condition players who may be tired, injured or distracted chasing advertising inducements. The Argentine has the same time to complete its retraining of the main Buenos Aires pitch as well as the building at other stadiums. And the security forces have slightly less time to arrange maneuvers.

Here it comes, then: 25 days of World Cup action that, in the same message from Dr. Havelange, represents: "The unity of nations, in a climate of peace which we seek in our work at FIFA. The Argentine, through the effort accomplished, are offering us a World Cup which will be one of the most resplendent."

Six points awarded for victory; one bonus point awarded for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team per game.

Saturday's Matches

Minnesota 1, Chicago 0

Texas 2, Minnesota 0

Fort Lauderdale 2, Colorado 1, OT

Dallas 2, Washington 0

San Diego 5, Portland 2

Seattle's Huskies

Cummins 3, Tacoma Bay 2

Rochester 1, New England 0, OT

Oakland 2, Los Angeles 1

San Jose 1, Seattle 0, OT

Vancouver 3, California 0

Perris 2, Toronto 0



Alberto Juantorena

Juantorena Strives For Another World

By Thomas Boswell

HAVANA (WP)—A national treasure lies face down in the dust on the track.

From every corner of Pedro Morero Stadium, feet begin their slow walk toward the fallen "Horse." A moment before, Alberto Juantorena, world track athlete of the year in 1977, had run freely, slapping the palm of a distance runner, teasing a girl and smiling as he jogged past.

In the backstretch, the Horse sat in the sun, cross-legged, meditating in midworkout, his back against the stadium wall. He felt marvelous. This was a day to push his body, sense it, converse with it.

"Some days in training you say, 'This is it.' You feel you can surpass anything you have ever done. At that time, you are afraid, because you think you won't make it. That you will hurt yourself," says Juantorena.

Into a New World

"But you must try or you will never make progress. You feel like an intruder into another world. Sometimes you can reach into that new world where no man has been. Many times you must pull back."

Juantorena, the runner with a conformation like few before him, barrels into a turn, gobbling meters. Suddenly he pulls up, limping, holding his hamstring. He walks, stretches, sits, folds his leg under him, and finally lies face down in the middle of the Tartan track.

The morning sun is already warm. Latin music, sad and slow, drifts across the stadium from the public-address system. A hundred people see Juantorena lying motionless.

No one rushes or cries out. If this scene is not routine, neither is it unparalleled.

Juantorena knows his body like no other athlete I have seen. "You are a Cuban sports photographer, Jesus Rocamora. 'Others have too much courage, too much adrenalin, and too little judgment."

Dialogue With His Body

"They will push themselves until they are badly injured. Then it takes weeks or months simply to get back to where they were. Juantorena talks to his muscles, and they talk back." Nevertheless, out of respect, every athlete, trainer and custodian in the stadium makes the pilgrimage to Juantorena, surrounding him silently as his coach probes the loop.

The Horse gets up and limps off the track.

"You are my personal devil," says Juantorena, glaring at his friend, Julio Quintana, who is jabbing a long hypodermic of painkiller into his flank.

"You are the torturer," says Quintana, as Quintana straps an electric-shock machine around the slightly injured hamstring. "As soon as I feel the muscle pull, I began thinking about this damn apparatus," says Juantorena, switching easily from Spanish to English.

"It doesn't really hurt," he says, his eyes bugging out in mock pain, his teeth chattering. "It just itches like hell."

For Juantorena, the oozes and shocks and nagging injuries and drudgery of running 25 kilometers a day are an inexpensive visa if he can reach the world of sustained speed into which he is always pushing.

The 800-Meter Sprint

"It was said that 400 meters was the last sprint, but we," he says, meaning himself, "proved in the Olympics that the 800 meters could be run as a sprint."

"Now there is a new challenge. Can the 1,500 meters be run as a dash? That is a new idea which we are testing. It's a possibility."

Juantorena defies classification and delights in his uniqueness. His goal is simple: to win every world record from 400 meters to 1,500 meters, thereby encompassing the world of powerful, explosive dash men and scrawny, masochistic distance runners on the same stunning body.

"You must be loco," he says, "to run 25 kilometers a day. And you must be crazy to love a sport where you wait a year, perhaps even four years, for one special day of competition. You become so tense on that day that you may disconnect yourself by listening to music or going to a good movie."

"Is that sensible?" Juantorena asks. "And training," he adds wearily, "I must change scenery. The ocean, the forest, the mountains. They are my sedative."

Far From the Track

From the bluffs of Matanzas Bay to the mountains of Oriente, Juantorena has taken his mind away from the monotony of Tartan ovals.

It is bothersome, this aging, this response to biological law," he says. "It makes the task of studying your own body that much more difficult."

At present, Juantorena's mind is split. He sees perhaps his last good chance to crack Lee Evans' world record in the 400 (43.85), which was set in the high altitude of Mexico City, when he competes in Colombia in July. "Everybody is waiting for a world record," he says, smiling.

On the other hand, at 26 he wonders if his speed will deteriorate by 1980. He is determined to win two gold medals again, and the 1,500 seems a far easier companion for the 800—in terms of training technique and schedules—than the 400.

"Those little millers," says the 6-foot-3-inch Juantorena, "they bump each other all the time. I do not think they will bump me."

NFL Lions Get Reluctant Kicker

PONTIAC, Mich., May 2 (UPI)—The Detroit Lions of the National Football League have signed kicker Tom Skladany to a multi-year contract after he refused an earlier trade from the Cleveland Browns to the Los Angeles Rams.

The Lions will give the Browns their third-round draft choice today and a seventh-round choice in 1979.

Skladany, 22, played at Ohio

state from 1973 through 1976. He averaged a Big Ten record of 42.7 yards a punt in his career and holds every major kicking record in Buckeye history.

Drafted second by the Browns last year, he refused to sign a contract for \$190,000 over three years, insisting on \$200,000. When the Browns balked, he sat out the season and would have been eligible for the draft again had he not been traded.

Carlton Leads Phillies' Assault

Seaver Loses Again, 12-1

CINCINNATI, May 2 (AP)—Steve Carlton scattered five hits in eight innings and had three singles himself in a 16-hit assault as the Philadelphia Phillies routed Tom Seaver and the Cincinnati Reds, 12-1, last night. Pete Rose of the Reds went hitless in four at bats, leaving him four hits shy of 3,000.

Seaver, winless in six starts now, yielded seven runs on seven hits and six walks in two innings. He is 0-3, and his earned run average ballooned to 6.52.

Carlton, who led National League pitchers with 15 runs batted in last year, capped a five-run first inning with a two-run single. Johnny Bench ruined Carlton's shutout bid to the seventh inning with his fifth home run of the season.

Giants 2, Cardinals 1
At St. Louis, Terry Whitfield scored from second base on a wild pitch by reliever Mark Littell in the eighth inning to give San Francisco a 2-1 victory over St. Louis. Whitfield singled off starter John Denny and went to second on a sacrifice bunt by Darrell Evans. Littell relieved and uncorked a wild pitch, allowing Whitfield to score.

Braves 6, Mets 5
At Atlanta, Biff Porcaccio doubled home pinch-runner Barry Bonnell in the eighth inning to give Atlanta a come-from-behind 6-5 victory over New York. The tying run scored on a single by Jeff Burroughs, who raised his batting average above .400.

Pirates 7, Padres 4
At Pittsburgh, Phil Garner and Jim Bibby each singled in runs in the eighth inning and Bibby pitched two innings of hitless relief to lift Pittsburgh to a 7-4 victory over San Diego.

Yankees 8, Royals 4
In the American League, at New York, Chris Chambliss's two-run single keyed a four-run, seventh-inning and New York overcame its

errors of omission to score an 8-4 victory over Kansas City.

Red Sox 9, Orioles 6
At Boston, Jim Rice, the defending American League home run champion, hit a pair of two-run homers to power Boston to a 9-6

triumph over Baltimore. Rice, who had 39 homers last season, hit a Nelson Briles pitch over the left field screen in the third inning following Jack Brohamer's single. Rice hit his seventh homer of the year in the seventh after Rick Hurtson walked.

Fidrych and Garland Out With Troubles in Arms

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 2 (UPI)—Mark Fidrych and Wayne Garland, the pitching aces of the Detroit Tigers and the Cleveland Indians, were sidelined yesterday with arm troubles. Garland will be out all season, Fidrych at least three weeks.

Fidrych, who was out twice during his sophomore year in 1977, has been placed on the 21-day disabled list because of the same ailment—arthritis—that left him inactive for the second half of last year.

Physicians who examined the 1976 American League Rookie of the Year could not promise that the rest and cortisone treatments they recommended would rehabilitate Fidrych's right arm.

Dr. Frank Jobe, an orthopedic surgeon who examined Fidrych yesterday in Los Angeles as the Tigers prepared to open a two-game series with the Angels, said rest and cortisone treatments must be continued to hopes that Fidrych will pitch again this summer.

Differed Injuries
He missed the early part of the 1977 season due to a knee injury and the entire second half with tendinitis in his right arm. He was 19-9 to 1976, but 6-4 last season.

In Cleveland, meanwhile, the Indians announced that Garland will undergo shoulder surgery in a few days and will be out for the rest of the season.

Garland, who has been troubled for more than a year with shoulder

stiffness, was also examined yesterday by two physicians in Los Angeles. The doctors concluded that the right-handed hurler must have surgery on his right shoulder, a club spokesman said.

The surgery, to correct a tear in the rotator cuff, may take place Friday in Los Angeles.

Bothered by tendinitis, Garland claimed poorly last year, but came back to compile a 2.53 ERA in his last 16 starts. His final record was 13-19, with a 3.59 ERA.

The Indians' No. 1 selection in baseball's first free agent re-entry draft, Garland was signed to a 10-year contract in November, 1976, at a reported \$230,000 a year.

Pistons Name Coach

DETROIT, May 2 (AP)—Dick Vitale, former University of Detroit basketball coach, yesterday was named coach of the Detroit Pistons of the National Basketball Association. He replaces general manager Bob Kauffman, who had been acting coach since Herb Brown was fired early in the season.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	12	5	.700	—
New York	11	7	.607	2 1/2
Minnesota	9	11	.450	4 1/2
Cleveland	8	11	.421	5 1/2
Baltimore	8	12	.400	6 1/2
Toronto	8	13	.381	6 1/2

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	16	5	.762	—
Kansas City	14	6	.700	1 1/2
Los Angeles	11	7	.607	2 1/2
Texas	9	10	.476	4
Chicago	6	12	.333	6 1/2

